BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUM[illegible] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1822. [NUMBER 1571.

It has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the Twelfth day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the places and factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon;-and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 17th day of Sept. in the Third year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

G. F. HUGHES,
SHERIFF.

SALE OF PRESENTS,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT at 12 o'clock on Monday next the 7th instant, two Bales of COFFEE and two Jars of PRESERVES received from Mocha, will be sold by Public Auction at the Civil Pay Office, on the Hon'ble Company's account.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. BEST,
Civil Pay Master.

BOMBAY
Civil Pay Office
4th October 1822.

A CARD.

MESSRS. FORBES & CO. *beg to announce, the admission of* MR. GEORGE FORBES, *as a Partner in their establishment from the 1st of August last.*

Bombay 18th September 1822.

Naval Yard Trincomalie,

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday the 30th day of December next, will be put up for sale at this Yard at 12 o'clock at noon, His Majesty's ship ORLANDO of 36 Guns, and the CHALLENGER brig of 18 Guns, both of which vessels are in a state of ordinary in Trincomalie harbour, the Brig has of late undergone a general fitting as a mooring lighter.

On the day of sale the purchaser or purchaser will be expected to deposit 5 per cent on the amount of the purchase money.

J. BALLINGALL,
Naval Store-keeper.

NAVAL YARD TRINCOMALIE,
27th August 1822.

Medical Dispensary

DOCTOR FENOSCKY

HAS the pleasure to inform the public that he has just received a small consignment of MEDICINES from London; and an extensive collection of mahogany MEDICINE CHESTS from the celebrated DR REECE, whose book of directions is in itself a sufficient Medical Guide He has also several copies of MR COOPER'S DICTIONARY of practical Surgery.

Dr. Fenoscky, being about to proceed again on board the Lord Castlereagh, recommends those who are in want of supplies of Medicine to profit by this opportunity; and they will purchase at a discount of 30 to 40 per cent on the established prices in India.

Bombay 5th Oct. 1822.

Passage to London

THE WELL KNOWN
FAST SAILING SHIP
Bombay Merchant,
OF 500 TONS
COMMANDER
Captain Charles Kemp,
(LATE CHIEF OFFICER)

HAVING her entire Cargo engaged, will positively sail between the 1st & 10th November. For further particulars enquire of the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay 28th Sept 1822.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE

INTEREST BONDS, Powers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds on Goods, ditto ditto on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, ditto on Block, Bills of Lading.

Passage to Europe

THE FINE FREE TRADER
ROSCOE,
N. MORISON
COMMANDER,

WILL sail for Liverpool in about 3 weeks. Her Cabins are fitted up in a very superior manner, and afford every possible comfort and accommodation: a plan of them may be seen on application to the Captain at Messrs. Ritchie Steuart & Co.

The Roscoe carries a Surgeon, and will touch at Aleppy.

Bombay 28th September 1822.

BREACH HOUSE SEMINARY,

FOR
YOUNG
Gentlemen and Ladies
BY
Mr. & Mrs. JOLLIFFE.

A large and commodious House in an open and airy situation entirely exposed to the Sea Breeze situated at the fort of Breach Candy Causeway.

MR and MRS. JOLLIFFE pledge themselves to their friends and the public, that such attention shall be paid to the health, morals and comfort of the Pupils committed to their charge, as shall entitle them to a continuance of their confidence.

Instructions are given in the ENGLISH, FRENCH and the Rudiments of the Latin Languages, BOOK-KEEPING by single and double entry, NAVIGATION, GEOGRAPHY and the USE OF THE GLOBES. The Young Ladies are taught useful and ornamental needlework.

TERMS.

For young Gentlemen and Ladies from 5 to 12 years of age, Board, Lodging, Washing, and Tuition, in all of the above Branches (excepting Navigation) Rs. 35 per month; for Children under 5 years, requiring an extra Servant to attend them, Terms as may be agreed on. Parlour Boarders of either Sex, Rs. 45 per month.

For Navigation Rs. 120, to be paid on commencing, for which the Student (if not immediately qualified) will be entitled to return as often as may be thought requisite without any further expense.

For Children remaining at School during the Vacations, nothing extra is required; consistent with which, all who may be absent at those periods, it is to be understood, will be incurring the usual expenses.

Parents and Guardians, residing at the Presidency, or at Out-stations, are expected to make monthly Payments, either through their Agents, or otherwise as convenient.

For all the Superficial Branches of Education, such as Music, Dancing, &c. the Bill of the different Masters will be duly presented.

Expenses for Medical Attendance will be charged as incurred

A Month's Notice is expected previous to any of the Children being taken from School, or a Month's Terms allowed.

VACATIONS.

At Easter,	7 Days.
" Whitsuntide,	7 Ditto.
" Christmas,	28 Ditto.

Parents and Guardians are required to provide the following Clothing &c. For young Gentlemen 12 Suits & a Dress Jacket, young Ladies 24 Suits and a Pelisse, and for Children of both Sexes 12 Pocket Handkerchiefs, 6 Night Dresses, 12 Towels, Bed and Bedding, Tooth Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Knife and Fork, Silver Dessert Spoon, and Tumbler.

MRS. JOLLIFFE will provide all or any of the above mentioned articles when solicited to do so from the Friends or Guardians of the Pupils.

Bombay 5th October 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the HOUSE belonging to the estate of FRANCISCO ROBERTO, situated in the Oart *Charney Owley* belonging to VENCA RAGOWJEE Purvoe in the vicinity of the Washermen Tank at Bombay, will be disposed of by public outcry on Wednesday the 9th instant at 5 P. M. on the Spot.

A. J. PEREIRA,
MATHEUS D'CRUZ,
EXECUTORS.

Bombay 4th Oct. 1822.

BOMBAY AMATEUR Theatre.

On THURSDAY evening the 10th instant,
WILL BE PERFORMED
A MELO DRAMA,
IN TWO ACTS
CALLED
ELLA ROSENBERG:
TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED
THE FARCE OF
Love a la Mode.

TICKETS and places to be had at the THEATRE from 10 o'clock till 4, on Wednesday the 9th and Thursday the 10th instant.

Doors open at six and the performance commences at seven o'clock.

Dress Boxes,	8 rupees,
Upper ditto,	5 rupees,
Pit,	6 rupees,
Gallery,	3 rupees,

GREEN ROOM,
5th October 1822.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

THE following Tickets sold here in this Lottery, drawn prizes, will be paid, less the discount of 12 per cent, by ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, if presented within Two Months from the date hereof &c.

Nos.	1256	1264	1268	1270	1277
1280	1289	1290	1292	1295	1299
2306	2307	2313	2318	2320	2325
2328	2337	2342	2347	2350	2452
3457	3470	3479	3484	3486	3487
3490	4504	4506	4508	4512	4519
4528	4531	4534	4535	4541	and
4542.					

Bombay 5th October 1822.

500 *Rupees Reward.*

A DARING ROBBERY.

ON Monday evening last, between the hours of 7 and 8, the Shop of EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, in Meadow street, was robbed of a number of Gold and Silver Watches, some Gold Watch Chains, a Diamond Brooch, Diamond and Gold Rings, Silver Snuff Boxes, Spoons, Forks &c.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE;

Whoever will apprehend the person or persons who have so offended, or give such information as will lead to his or their discovery, shall, upon his or their conviction, receive a Reward of FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES.

Bombay 2d October 1822.

FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS

UNDER

Messrs. Forbes and Co's Office

A CONSIGNMENT OF

FIRST Growth ENGLISH CLARET and SAUTERNE, of superior quality, from *Messrs. William Eade & Co.* of Bordeaux, just landed from the BOMBAY MERCHANT, in 6 dozen Chests, the former at Rupees 40, and the latter at Rupees 35 per dozen.

Also the following Wines at the prices annexed.

London Particular Madeira imported in 1814, and 1816.....	Rs.	800—per pipe.
Bronte Madeira.....	„	300—per do.
Christopher's Claret.	„	30—per doz.
Palmer's Ditto,.....	„	30—per do.
Gruan-la-Rose	„	22—per do.
Chateau Margaux do.	„	20—per do.
Port from William Morrice.....	„	18—per do.

Bombay 4th Oct. 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT BOMANJEE RUSTOMJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, hath entered into a contract with Bhungsally WRANDAWAN AMEESEY, for the purchase from him of a certain piece of Land situate in *Hunman Lane* within the walls of the fort & now the property of the said *Wrandawan Ameesey*, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. 438 in the name of MANOCKCHUND WRANDAWANDASS; any person having any claim or demand, right, title or interest in or to the said piece of land, must notify the same to MR. AYRTON, Attorney at Law, Bombay, within 10 days from the date hereof, or they will be precluded all claims thereon; and the said estate considered free from all Incumbrances and claims whatsoever.—Dated this 5th Oct. 1822.

જાહેર.ખબર

ખબર.દીસાંથી.આપીએચને

કીતેંબુબજનો.વે પારી.પારશી.બમંનજી ૩૬૮મજીએ.લંનશાલો.વરણદાવંત.અમ રશી.પાશેથી.ખાલી.જગોનો.ફટકો.વે ચાતો.લેવાનુ.શાટુ.કીધુછે—એ.જગો.

શ્રી.ફોટમાં.હનમાનની.ગાલીમાંછે—એ જગો.વરણદાવંત.અમરશી નીછે.પણ. શ્રી.સુંબજનાં.ફલેકટરની.બુકમાં.માંણેક ચંદ.વરણદાવંતદાશને.નામે.નંબર ૪૩૮ નીછે—એ.કુપર.ફરેક.લોકોનો.દાવો. અગાર.લેહેલ.અગાર.બાગ.અગાર.ફોજ નાં.નામની.કોએતો.તે.ઘણીમોએ.આ જથી.દીન ૧૦ ની.મુદતમાં.આવીને. મીશતર.એરીટન.ફોરટનાં.વકીલને.જા કેર.કરે—તેઆરપછી.એ.દાવો.કબુલ. કરશે.નહી.અને.એ.જગો.શરવે.રીત ના.ટંટાથી.છુટી.રેહેશે *

તા. ૫ મી.અકટોબર ૧૮૨૨

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On FRIDAY the 11th Instant,

IN A GODOWN

OPPOSITE TO THE SHOP OF

MANOCKJEE HEERJEE.

THE remaining STOCK of OLD LISBON and BUCELLAS WINE in Pipes, quarters, fifths, and in bottles; and also some empty wooden Chests and Horses &c. the property of the Estate of late Mr. ROSARIO DE QUADROS, deceased.

Bombay 2d October 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS

On SATURDAY the 5th Instant,

TO CLOSE SUNDRY ACCOUNTS,

THE

UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES.

PLATED Candlesticks with plain and colored Shades, Glass ware. Glass Bottomed Pillar Shades, Remnants of Cloth, Coarse Flannel, Military Caps, Saddlery, Buttons, white worsted Stockings, Children's Toys, Fancy Waistcoat Buttons, Razors, Penknives, Scissors, Pocket Books, &c &c &c.

A few FOWLING PIECES in Mahogany cases, and several pairs of PISTOLS in cases and bags.

And some very good Watches, quite New, with several Articles of Jewellery

Bombay 5th October 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

That on MONDAY the 7th Oct. next,

AT 11 O'CLOCK

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

BY

KEMPT & CO.

AT

MOOTICHUND AMECHUND'S

SCREWS

NEAR TO THE MUSJEED BUNDER,

FOR THE ACCOUNT AND BENEFIT OF THE UNDERWRITERS

THE CARGO LATELY SAVED FROM SHIP

ASIA FELIX,

(While upon the Rocks of Mazagon)

CONSISTING OF

SANIATIA Pepper, partly damaged—in Lots suited to the convenience of purchasers.

Terms of sale: Cash—and to be cleared away in three days from date of sale; otherwise will be resold, and the first purchaser to make good all losses, and forfeit all advantages.

Bombay, 25th September 1822.

ખબર.દીસાંથી.આપીએચને

તારીખ ૭ મી.આવતા.મહીનાંની.શો મવારને.દને.બપોરનાં ૧૧ કલાકને.મ લે.મશીદ.બંદર.આગાલ.મોતીચંદ.અમી ચંદનાં.જશકબુમો.વીમાવાલાઓને.કશા જે.તથા.તેવોનાં.નકાને.વાશતે.મીશતર ફ્રેમપટની.કમપની.જાહેર.લીલાંકુકરી ને.વેચશે.જે.માલકે.વાંકાંણ.એશીઆ. ટીલીક.મજગાંમની.બાહેર.ખરાબાપર. ચડીને.આગુંછે.તે.મધેથી.બચેઆંછેતે— શેનેટીઆનાં.મરી.તે.મધે.થોડાંએક.ડાં મીજછે.તે.ખરીદારની.જોગવાઇ.શાકુ. નાંઘલા.લાટ.કરશે *

વેચવાની.બોલીએજે.રોકડાં.નાંણાં. આપીને.વેચાએઆ.પછે.દીન ૩ ની.મુ દતમો.માલ.કુચકી.જાએ.અગાર.જો.એ મુદતમો.માલ.કુપાડી.નહી.જશેતો.ફરી થી.વેચીને.તેનું.નુકશાંન.આવશેતે.પે લા.ખરીદાર.પાશેથી.મુજરા.લેશે.અને જો.નકો.થાશેતો.તેને.કાંઇ.મલશે.ન હી—તા. ૨૫ મી.શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૨ *

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On TUESDAY the 8th instant,

AT NOON

AT A GODOWN

OPPOSITE TO THE ADMIRALTY HOUSE

IN APOLLO STREET

On account and Benefit of the Underwriters

THE FOLLOWING

Damaged Goods

LANDED FROM THE

LORD CASTLEREAGH

I P	27	BAGS of Malabar Coffee.
	2	Chests of Cassia.
W E	12	Cases of Olibanum.
	2	Bales of Senna Leaves.
R L C	5	Ditto do. do.
	1	Chest of Cassia.
	23	Chests of Olibanum.
K & S	13	Large Frazils of Mocha Coffee.
G P	57	Bags of Malabar Coffee.

Terms of Sale: Cash, & goods to be cleared away immediately.

Bombay 5th October, 1822.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS,

THE PRINCIPAL

EX.MOVEMENTS,

OF DUNDAS:

ROYAL OCTAVO:

Inscribed by Permission

TO THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

BY MAJOR JAMES 67TH REGT.

ILLNESS rendering the author unequal to the labor and exertion of the Press, the above work will be published by and for Captain T. G. HALL, 67th Regiment.

By whom will also shortly be published

A SECOND EDITION,

CORRECTED AND IMPROVED,

OF MAJOR JAMES'S

Battalion Movements,

PRINTED AT CALCUTTA IN 1809.

Subscriptions for the Extra-Movements received at the COURIER OFFICE,

BY MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.

AND BY MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO.

Price, ½ bound, Rupees 13.
In Wrappers, Rupees 12.

Bombay, 1st June 1822.

JUST PUBLISHED

A TRUE AND CIRCUMSTANCIAL

NARRATIVE

OF THE

Shipwreck

OF THE LATE FREE TRADER

BLENDEN HALL

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER GREIG.

On the Island Inaccessible,

TOGETHER WITH

A GENERAL AND FAITHFUL ACCOUNT

OF THE

Hardships and Privations

OF THE SURVIVORS

DURING A RESIDENCE OF FOUR MONTHS

On that desolate and barren Island,

AND TWO ON THE ISLAND OF

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA:

BY A PASSENGER.

Price to Subscribers, ... Rs. 2 2 00
Non Subscribers, ... " 3 0 00

The Work is ready for delivery at Messrs. BAXTER & Co. and KEMPT & Co., and Subscribers are requested to send for their copies.

Bombay 28th September 1822.

G. HIGGS

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT HIS STABLE

On WEDNESDAY next, the 9th Inst.

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

ANOTHER lot of ARAB HORSES, much superior to the last, the whole of which will be sold to the highest Bidders.

Bombay 4th October 1822.

G. HIGGS,

WILL likewise sell by public auction, on Monday next, a CARRIAGE with HORSES and HARNESS complete; & also several other CARRIAGES.

Bombay 5th Oct 1822..

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Probate of the last Will and Testament of DUNCAN CAMERON, deceased, lately of Bombay, Tavern keeper, having been granted to JOHN DE AGUIAR, one of the Executors in said Will named; all persons having any claims on the said Estate are requested to send the particulars to the said JOHN DE AGUIAR at the Bombay Tavern; and all persons indebted to the estate are forthwith to pay the amount thereof, or they must be proceeded against according to Law.

JOHN DE AGUIAR,
EXECUTOR.

Bombay 13th Sept. 1822

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM ATKINS, late Major General in the Corps of Engineers in the service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to FRANCIS WARDEN, Esquire, of Bombay, and Captain LECHMERE RUSSELL, also of Bombay, of the Honorable Company's Corps of Artillery, two of the Executors named in the said Will; all persons who stand indebted to the Estate of the said deceased are requested forthwith to make payment of their respective debts to the said Executors; and all those who may have claims thereon to send in accounts thereof without delay.—Dated this 3d October 1822.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JAMES LAURIE, late a Captain in the Military service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Captain WILLIAM BLACK, of Bombay, in the Military service of the said Hon'ble Company, the Executor therein named: all persons who stand indebted to the Estate of the said deceased are requested forthwith to make payment of their respective debts to the said Executor, and all those who may have claims thereon to send in accounts thereof without delay.—Dated this 4th October 1822.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

THE Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of the Recorder's Court being about to close finally the accounts of his administration to the estate of the late Lieutenant THOMAS DURIE of 2d Bat. 7th Regt. N. I. and to remit the balance of the said estate to the next of kin of deceased intestate in Great Britain; all persons are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th Sept. 1822.

R. WOODHOUSE,
Registrar.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, & Credits of WILLIAM O'DONELL, ESQUIRE, late Surgeon of His Majesty's fourth Regiment of Light Dragoons serving on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, September 30th 1822

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of all & singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Captain CHARS. WILLIAM MACKINTOSH, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on the Madras Establishment, deceased, may be granted to MRS. MYRTHE MACKINTOSH the widow of the said deceased.

Bombay 30th Sept. 1822.

Register of the Pluviometer in the month of September 1822.

		Inch.	Dec.
September	1		17
	2		16
	3	6	26
	4	5	15
	5	5	55
	6	2	65
	7		59
	8		36
	9		08
	10		—
	11		—
	12		—
	13		26
	14		21
	15		09
	16		23
	17		06
	18		—
	19		—
	20		—
	21		16
	22		—
	23		—
	24		03
	25		—
	26		10
	27		05
	28		—
	29		—
	30		—
	Total	22	16

	Inch.	Dec.
Total in May	"	43
Ditto in June	28	78
Ditto in July	26	59
Ditto in August	33	83
Ditto in September	22	16
Present Total	111	79

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH SEPT. 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, whenever a detachment may be formed for field Service consisting of more than one Battalion to which it is not deemed necessary to appoint a Paymaster, if any Military Chest be ordered to be kept up, it shall be placed in charge of the Brigade Major, Line or Senior Adjutant, whose duty it will be, in communication with the proper station Paymaster, to issue advances, on account of pay and allowances and contingent expenditure of the detachment, transmitting to him, the regular monthly abstracts and all other requisite vouchers for examination and entry in his disbursement accounts; such Officer being granted an Extra Staff allowance of sixty (60) Rupees and fifty (50) Rupees for a Shroff and stationery, per mensem.

In large detachments, composed of not less than two Battalions, where an Officer holding no other staff situation may be specially appointed to the performance of the same duty, he will be permitted to draw one hundred and twenty (120) Rs. per month personal allowance and fifty (50) Rs. as above for Office Establishment.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

Portuguese Militia.

Serjeant Martinho de Cruz, to be Lieut. to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Philip Antonio de Piedade,—Date of rank 23d Sept. 1822.

Bombay Castle 28th September 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations and promotion.

Corps of Engineers,

PROMOTION,

Lieut. Col. John Johnson C. B. having retired on the 15th August, 1819, prior to his promotion on the 19th July 1821, his commission of Lieutenant Col. of Engineers, to be cancelled, and Major R. Bentley (since deceased) to be Lieut. Col. vice Atkins promoted to Major General,—Date of rank 19th July 1821.

Adjustment of Rank.

Major Thomas A. Cowper, Capt. Thomas Remon and Lieut. Charles Waddington to take rank vice Johnson retired; 16th August 1819.

Lieut. Thomas B. Jervis to take rank vice Price killed, 10th Nov. 1820.

Major Samuel Goodfellow Capt. Lenox J. Frederick, and Lieut. Stephen Slight, to take rank vice Bentley promoted, 19th July 1821.

Promotions.

Senior Major Thomas A. Cowper to be Lieut. Colonel vice Bentley deceased, 1st April 1822.

Brevet Major and Capt. Edward H. Bellassis to be Major, Lieut. Robert Pouget to be Captain, and Ensign Samuel Athill to be Lieut. vice Cowper promoted, Do. do.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Palin of the 5th Regiment N. I. to act as Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, in consequence of Captain Campbell's departure to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to Europe on sick Certificate.

30th September 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Major General Cooke, commanding the Surat Division of the Army, on the 30th of March, of Captain Foy of the Artillery, to perform the duties of Fort Adjutant at Surat, in the absence of Lieut. Rankin on sick Certificate; and the nomination of the same officer on 13th May, to assume temporary charge of the Store department of the Surat Division of the Army during Captain Campbell's absence at the Presidency on his private affairs.

The following Promotion is made by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign John Macourtie Shortt to be Lieut. to fill a vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Lieut. W. B. Kennedy Laurie, with date of commission from the date of Lieut. Sutherland's promotion to a company,—Date of rank 19th April 1822.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 5TH OCT. 1822.

The Katherine Stewart Forbes, for London, will sail to-morrow forenoon. Letters to go by her will be received at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co. until 10 o'clock in the morning.

The fourth Sessions of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery for this town and island &c. will commence on Saturday next. The calendar is not at present heavy.

We regret to state that the accounts received from the northward contain melancholy details of extensive injury occasioned by the overflowing of the rivers Taptee and Nerbudda. In addition to the particulars given in our last relative to the extent of the calamity at Surat, it is said that altho' very extensive injury has been sustained by loss of property yet that comparatively but few lives have been lost. Only 23 bodies had been found, several however were supposed to have been swept away & about 1400 head of cattle to have been destroyed 2000 houses are reported to have fallen down, of which 624 were of substantial materials. Many others are so injured that they must be rebuilt. Nearly 300 yards of the outer wall of the city of Surat had been washed away, two bridges had been destroyed and the remaining wall and bridges were so damaged that considerable repairs would be required. Part of the wall of the Adawlut also was carried away, & the buildings immediately on the river face, were much injured by the rush of water when the wall gave way. Four hundred houses are reported to have fallen at Randier, but fortunately only one life was lost there.

From Broach the accounts are equally distressing. The Nerbudda overflowed during the night of Saturday the 14th ult. and from the effects of the heavy flood a very considerable portion of the houses in the suburbs of Broach were destroyed. The damage was very extensive &, we are sorry to find, falls chiefly on the lower classes of society. The loss of lives is said to be small; and, from the exertions made by the authorities, the boats despatched from the town succeeded in saving all the population on the islands of the Nerbudda. The works on the river front have suffered considerably; one of the wings of the Durbar premises and the greater part of the criminal jail have been swept away, from the water undermining the walls; and further injury was apprehended.

We fear that the destruction of crops of every description throughout a vast extent of country will be found to be extremely great: we hear that the entire crops of 16 villages in the Surat district have been swept; away and letters from Mu ligaum mention that there had been a fall of rain sufficient to join the Taptee and Nerbudda.

The cries for food and for relief from the poor people in trees and on the roofs of houses is described, in a letter from Surat, to have been truly dreadful. The promptest and most extensive assistance that a few boats permitted was afforded them; and we are gratified to report that the meritorious exertions of the assistant Kotwal, Ardaseer Dunjeeshah, in distributing provisions, saved many from starving.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,

This place and it's neighbourhood is now suffering under the most awful and destructive catastrophe that has perhaps ever visited it.

The Nerbuddah has risen within the last thirty six hours nearly thirty feet above it's ordinary level, overflowing, it is calculated, an extent of fertile and highly cultivated country of at least two hundred square miles.

During the night of the 14th instant, the first twelve hours of this period, the waters encreased with such rapidity as to overwhelm before morning, the whole of the islands and saw lands in the vicinity of the river, and to preclude the possibility of the wretched occupants saving even a remnant of their property. Day light consequently presented a most afflicting spectacle; numbers of Cattle were seen floating down the stream; in one instance, a herd of forty head was distinctly counted; and it is supposed, from the continued succession of them throughout the day, that not less than one thousand of these useful animals must have been swept away, vainly endeavouring to reach the bank, but frustrated by the violence of the current, and no doubt the greater part carried out to sea. Whole villages have been utterly destroyed, and the wreck of them, with many human bodies clearly recognized, in the flood. The case of two men floating down upon a small raft and crying out most piteously for assistance as they were hurried along the walls of the town excited universal sympathy, but no assistance could be afforded to them, and what the fate of these unfortunates may have been has not yet been learnt.

The destructive effects of this impetuous inundation have also been most severely felt in the suburbs of this city, those bordering upon the river have been flooded beyond all former precedent. Vast quantities of valuable merchandize have been destroyed. Warehouses, shops, and dwelling houses reduced to a mere mass of rubbish. Many families, who but a few hours before were in affluent circumstances, are now seen wandering about the streets without shelter; and the property, that has been annihilated in the town alone, cannot be taken at less than three or four laks of rupees; the estimate of damage done in the country, including the vast tracts of lands under promising cultivation, that have been thus laid waste, cannot yet be guessed, but must be enormous, and falls principally upon the labouring classes; and from various articles of household furniture, not in use in this part of the country, but common to places washed by the same river, far distant in the interior, being seen floating by, it is presumed, that sufferings and losses have been largely dispensed on this afflicting occasion.

The memory of the oldest inhabitant cannot confirm the previous occurrence of such an overwhelming deluge; various monuments of the rise of the river about the year 1810, which was at that time considered the highest that had for many years been witnessed, have been pointed out, but compared with the present flood are found at least seven feet under water. A striking proof of this may be cited in the case of a well known bungalow, situated on the bank of the river near the Udaulat, the windows of which at the former period were within about two feet of the highest rise of water, at present there are at least five feet of water in the principal room on the ground floor. The Outwork at the waters edge near the Custom House has also been completely covered up to the foot way which surrounds it, no part of this bastion being now visible but the parapet, and there is one continued sheet of water, perfectly practicable for the common passage boats, from the gates of Broach to the town of Okliseer.

It is due to the gentlemen in authority at this station to notice, that every assistance, which they could command, was promptly afforded to the unfortunate sufferers, every boat that could swim was put into instant requisition and distributed, as circumstances dictated amongst the islands and villages in distress. By this timely and judicious aid, it is some consolation in reflecting, many lives have been saved and much valuable property preserved.

I remain,
Mr. Editor,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
DILGEEREE.

BROACH,
16TH SEPT. 1822.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I lose no time in announcing through the medium of your Paper that it is confidently stated that a "Celebrated Member" of the Watruck Hunt will ere long be presented with a Golden Tusk in commemoration of past and glorious achievements seldom equalled and never surpassed in this Quarter.

Your, Obediently
VENATOR.

KAIRA,
18th Sept. 1822.

Accounts reached us a few days back, that the prisoners confined in the gaol at Sattarah, attempted to effect a general rescue on the night of the 17th ultimo. The gaol is a square building, with an open area of 20 or 30 feet in diameter;—three sides of the square are cells opening into the area, the fourth an open veranda inwards, with the doors of the gaol in the outside wall.—In this gaol were about 150 prisoners, and almost all of them desperate and determined characters. On the evening of the 17th they were all, as was the custom, locked up in their respective cell. How many prisoners were confined in each cell we have not learnt, but should suppose, judging from the size of the prison, not less than from five or eight. It appears, however, that the men in one of the cells, dug a hole through the wall into the area, at which they got out, and then liberated those in the other cells by prizing the doors off their hinges. All this was effected without the sentries seeing them or hearing a noise. The guard consisted of 30 of our sepoys, and a number of irregulars belonging to the Rajah. Inside the door was a Havildar and 6 or 8 sepoys---two of whom stood sentry, the rest were stationed without the goal. The prisoners finding themselves thus at liberty, and still unobserved, made a rush at the door, and about eighty got out. Before this was entirely accomplished, the guards both inside and out had taken the alarm---a portion of the latter opened a fire upon the doorway, whilst the sebundies

followed and fell upon the fugitives. Possession of the goal was speedily recovered, and its creditable to the sepoys, that after this was accomplished not a prisoner of those in the area was molested, nor indeed was a single man killed or wounded within the threshold. Of those who embarked in this imprudent and ill fated scheme, few, we believe, have effected their escape; ten have lost their lives, and from fifteen to twenty, have been desperately wounded.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 29th Lieut. C. Lane, 1st | 5th R gt. M. N. I.

30th Lieut. Col. J. W. O. Donoghue, H. M. 47th Regt.

29th Lieut. Col. N. Warren, C. B., H. M. 47th Regt.

Oct. 1st Lieut. J. Ross, 1st | 5th R. N. I.

2d Lieut. S. Bullock 3d Madras Cavalry.

" Lieut. John Peter Cumming, B. E. Regt.

" Assist Surgeon J. Fortnom, 2d—4th Regt.

" Ensign William Lang, 2d | 11th Regt.

" Lieut. J. Saunders, Pioneers.

" A. Adjt. A. W. Riddell, Pioneers.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 1st Lieut. J. Macan 1st | 8t Regt.

4th Lieut. A. W. Pringle 2d Light Cavalry.

Nautical Chronicle AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—October 1st French Ship Virginie Commander Louis Monnier de Marcillio from Mauritius.

Do. Armed Ketch Chaser, Syrang Massa Peerboy, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 27th His Majesty Ship Menai, F. Moresby C. B., Captain, to Mauritius.

29th Brig Hamoody: Nacqudah Gullam been Mahomed, to Malay Coast.

30th Ship Carron, Capt. Thomas McCarthey to Calcutta.

Oct. 3d Grab Cauderbux, Nacqudah Jaffer, to Allipee.

Passenger by the Chaser.—Captain Frederick Fairbrut H. C. Marine.

Passenger by the Virginie, M. Bodoul,

Passenger by the Carron, John Stewart Esq. his lady and Master J. Stewart, Capt. R. Morgan, H. C. Marine, and Miss Sophia Morgan, Major Wm. Moore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept 11, Ship Georgiana, R. Babcock from Calcutta 6th August; 14, Ship Union, A. Fornier, from Mauritius 24th June, and Pondicherry 14th September; 15, Ship Fort William, Glass, from London 22d May, and the Isle of France 22d August.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 13, Ship Larkins, H. R. Wilkinson, for Calcutta; do. Ship Neptune, W. E. Edwards, for Eskapillay and Calcutta; 15, Ship Lady Kennaway, C. Beach, for London; do. Schooner Swan, Thos. Ross, for Negapatam; 16, H. M. Brig Curlew, R. G. Dunlop, on a Cruize.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 2 Zelie, Travers, from Bourbon, July 20th.

Sept. 7 Volunteer, T. Waterman, from Bombay, July 28d.

DEPARTURES.—August 31 John Shore, J. Sutherland, for Penang.

Sept. 5 Horatio, J. M. Bidwell, for Trincomalie-

8 Kent G. Sutherland for London

8 Juliana J. Webster for Cape

9 Sutton J. Hodges for Persian Gulph

9 Dolphin G. Last for Madras

Passenger per Volunteer from Bombay to Calcutta.—Prince Futt Ally, and 15 Attendants; and Mr. Voysey, Surgeon. For Madras.—Lieut nant Taylor, 11th Regiment of Native Infantry.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Tannah, on the 25th September, by the Rev. H. Jeffreys, Alex. John Robertson, M. D. to Mary Anne, only Daughter of B. W. Gerand, Esq. Garrison Surgeon.

BIRTHS.—On the 29th of September, the Lady of Major Merrill, 6th Reg.. of a Daughter.

Do. Do. At Matongha, the Lady of Major Strover, of a Son.

DEATHS. On Sunday the 29th ultimo, at half past 7 *p. m.*, aged 58, Ruttonjee Bomanjee Waddia, a man whose estimable qualities, while they would shed a lustre around the highest condition, will long be remembered by those of his intimate acquaintance who know how to set a just value upon real worth. The loss of such a character to his numerous relatives is unspeakable. He was liberal, prudent, humane, & pleasant even to facetiousness; but upon all occasions his tones &c. were softened into a temperament which ever bespoke him the tender father, the cheerful, intelligent, and kind companion, and the disinterested friend.

The only surviving brother of this truly worthy character, whose equanimity seems to have been peculiar to himself, is the youngest of the whole of that highly respectable stock, Hormuzjee Bomanjee Waddia, the principal Persee merchant of this presidency, the elder brother, our late venerable builder Jemsetjee Bomonjee having died in August last year.

The habitual equanimity of Ruttonjee was such that in the whole course of his life he was never known by any of his most intimate acquaintance to be once ruffled in temper.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Bangalore, on the 7th Sept. E. B. Woodcock, Esq. Madras C. S. to Charlotte, third daughter of the late James Brodie, Esq. eldest son of James Brodie, of Brodie, Esq. North Britain

On the 18th Sept. Capt. Arnaud, H. M. 31th Regiment, to Miss Smith.

BIRTH.—At Belgaum on the 4th Sept. the Lady of Capt. Pake, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Chingleput, on the 31st Sept. of a severe attack of fever, Lieutenant Howard of the 2d Bat. 14th Regt. N. I. a young man whose upright principles and unassuming manners gained him many friends who now lament his loss.

On the 9th Sept. Antonia, the wife of Mr. Manuel De Souza.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 27th August, Mr. John Bell, third eldest surviving Son of Charles Bell, Esq. of Leith, to Eliza, second Daughter of J. M. Sinclair, Esq. of Lucknow.

On the 2d September, John Mackenzie, Esq. to Miss Mary Forbes Henderson.

BIRTHS.—On the 29th August, the Lady of Mr. Lewis, of a Daughter.

On the same day, the Lady of J. D. White, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 31st August, in Chowringhee, the Lady of James Jamieson, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the same day, Mrs. W. W. Beck of a Daughter.

On the 2d September, at Allipoor, the lady of Lieut. Hickey of a Daughter.

At Serampore, on 9th August, the wife of Mr. C. Ashe of a Son.

At Futtyghur, on the 25d of July, the lady of Robert Blake, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 1st September, the Lady of G. J. Morris, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.

At Allygurh, on the 20th of August, the lady of Lieutenant John Forbes Paton, Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer of a Daughter.

At Muttra, on the 22nd August, the Lady of Captain Robert Auding Thomas, 1st Bn. 14th Regt. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 28th August, Captain John Gordon of H. M.'s 82d Regt. of Foot, aged 34 years.

On the 29th August, Collie Gale, the infant Son of Mr. P. Emmer,

On the 30th August, Master John Gould,

On the 1st September, Miss Jane Edmond.

On the 2d September, Mrs. Amelia Cooper wife of Mr. Gilbert Cooper.

Lately at the House of J. Harton, Esq. Kedgeree, Mrs. Seagrove, relict of the late Lieut. Seagrove of the R. N. This ill-fated Lady had the misery of losing her husband and eldest Son of 8 years of age within 10 days of her own death. Two Children, one an Infant, are thus left Orphans: but the Subscription which was collected for Mrs. Seagrove amounting to about 5000 Rupees, will no doubt be made over for the benefit of these unfortunates.

At Barrackpore, on the 27th August, Margaret, the third Daughter of the late Robert Nighland, Esq.

At Dacca on the 27th August, of a lingering Fever, Captain F. U. Gladwin, of the 2d 13th N. I.

At Chinsurah, on the 21th August, Ross Jennings, Esq.

At Muttra, on the 7th August, Charles Bell, third Son of Captain Robert Anding Thomas, 1st But. 24th Regt.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee. at 90 days' sight 1s. 10¾d. per do. at 6 months' sight 1s. 11d. per do. } nominal.

On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 4 per cent. prem. Remittable 19 " "

The Ship Fort William, Captain A. Glass from England the 22d of May, and the Isle of France the 22d ultimo, arrived in the Roads yesterday.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Norman, Mrs Barrow, J. H. Pelle, Esq. H. C. Civil Service; Messrs. E. B. Glass, and Mr. J. G. Scott, Writers; Lieut. Norman, 6th Regt.

[*Govt. Gaz. Sept.* 16th

The Ship Lady Kennaway, Captain Beach, took her departure for the Cape and England on Sunday last.

PASSENGER.—Mr. Wardel.

The following Ships have arrived since our report of Thursday—viz. The Georgana, Captain Babcock, from Calcutta—Union, Captain Fernier, from Mauritius, last from Pondicherry—The Fort William, Captain Glass, from England—And the following have sailed. The Ship Duke of Lancaster for England—the Aram for Rangoon—the Ships Elizabeth and Larkins for Calcutta—with H. M. Sloop Curlew on a Cruize, the Schooners Highland Lass and Swan—the former for Corigina, and the latter for Negapatam.

The H. C. Ship Astell, we understand, had the Signal for Passengers flying when the Fort William left the Downs.

[*Govt. Gaz. Sept.* 17th.

The Honorable The Governor had been detained at Rajamundry in consequence of the swoln state of the Godavery—Letters from the Camp of the 11th instant mention—it was expected that the whole of the Party would have crossed the River by the evening of the 13th. The Elephants and Tents had already crossed.

"Supreme Court.—The Fourth Term of the present year commenced on Thursday last, but no business of any public interest has yet been brought before the Court.

Mr. H. Paulin having produced his Covenant with the Directors, and the necessary documents of his profession, was duly sworn in as a Solicitor, &c. &c. and entered on the Rolls of the Court."

[*Mad. Cour.*

We republish the following articles from the Supplement to the Morning Chronicle of the 20th of May.

"On Wednesday last, P. A. D. Compton, Esq. was appointed Advocate General to the East India Company at Madras, in the room of the late Sir Samuel Toller.

The despatches by the H. C. Ship Astell were finally closed at the India House on the 18th of May, and delivered to the Purser.

[*Govt. Gaz. Sept.* 19th.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Captain J. Wetherall, Royal Regiment; Lieut. R. D. O'Dell, 1st Bat. 13th N. I.; Lieut A. Munbee, 2d Bat. 11th N. I.; Lieut. S. Jackson, 6th N. I.: Ensign W. Hewson, 89th Regiment; Rev. A Stead, Missionary.

DEPARTURES.—Surgeon W. Pitchard Supg. Surgeon, Southern Division; Capt. Williamson, 1st Bat. 3d N. I.; Capt. M. H. Davidson, Dept. Assistant Commissary Genl.; Lieut. Warren, 2d Bat. 20th N. I.; Lieut. J. Deane, 2d Bat. 15th N. I.; Assistant Surgeon Turnball, Zailih Rajamundry.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES

Remittable,	19	0	*a*	19 4
Non-Remittable,	11	4	*a*	11 8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange	5 ———
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 ———

BANK SHARES—Premium 39 *a* 40 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA.

Buy.			Sell
s d	*s d*		*s d*
2 ½ *a*	2 1	On London 6 Months' sight. per Sicca Rupee	2 1 *a* 2 1½
		Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	92
		Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.	
		Bills on Court of Directors, 10 Months' date 22 *a* 28 per Cent.	
		Ditto ditto, 1s ditto, 20 *a* 21 per Cent.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa. Rs. 205 0	*a*	206 0	per 100	
Dubloons,	30 8	*a* 31 8	each	
Joes, or Pezas	17 8	*a* 17 12	,,	
Dutch Ducats,	4 4	*a* 4 12	,,	
Louis D'ors	8 4	*a* 8 8	,,	
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190 4	*a* 190 8	per 100	
Star Pagodas,	2 6½	*a* 3 7 6	each	
Sovereigns,	9 8	*a* 10 0		
Bank of England Notes,	9 8	*a* 10 0		

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; 21st AUGUST, 1822.

1st. It is with singular concern, that the Most Noble the Governor General in Council feels himself compelled, to subject a considerable part of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, to disgrace and ignominy, but their conduct on the 1st day of last October, in the affair with the Cavalry of Kishore Sing, renders it indispensable.

2d. His Lordship in Council is imperatively called on to inflict exemplary punishment on the occasion, not only from the duty he owes to the State, but in order to blot out from the Rolls of the Bengal Army the Names of Men who are a reproach to it, and whose continuance in it would doubtless be felt by that Army with the keenest regret.

3d. It was not until lately that Government became minutely acquainted with all the circumstances of this affair, and then His Lordship in Council lost no time in taking the necessary steps through His Excellency the Commander in Chief, of causing an investigation into the particulars.

4th. It has been substantiated, that three Troops of the Regiment rained up as soon as they approached the Enemy, by a few of whose skirmishers alone they were attacked, and that they left their European Officers unsupported, in consequence of which Lieutenants Clerk and Reade were cut to pieces, and the Commanding Officer Major Ridge was severely wounded whilst exhibiting to his Detachment the most gallant example.

5th. A Special Committee having been ordered to assemble at *Neemuch* to enquire minutely into this disastrous and disgraceful affair, the result of that enquiry demands that the Native Commissioned Non Commissioned Officers, and Privates in the Field that day, with the 3d, 4th and 5th Troops of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, whether borne on the strength of those Troops, or merely doing duty with them, in the charge made in pursuit of the enemy on the 1st of October, should be immediatly dismissed from the Service.

6th. From this Shame and Punishment are to be excepted Meer Musaud Alli Havildar Major, and Sheikh Nader Alli Trumpet Major, who are both promoted by Government, to the rank of Subadar, in reward for their gallant and attached conduct in support of their Commanding Officer in the Field, as well as for the fearless honesty and truth with which they gave their evidence at the Court of Enquiry.

7th. The dismissal of the three Troops is to be carried into effect in the most impressive manner, as early as may be convenient after the receipt of these Orders at Neemuch, and His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to cause immediate measures to be taken, for drafting from the Cavalry generally, proportions of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, each to be advanced in rank one step, sufficient for the formation of three Troops, in lieu of the Commissioned Officers of the three now ordered to be dismissed from the service.

8th. No promotion of course is to take place in the remaining troops of the 4th Regiment, except those of the Havildar Major and Trumpet Major before directed, as the whole Native portion of the Corps must in this respect at least, participate in the misconduct of so great a part of the Regiment.

9th. The Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers who may be drafted into the 4th Light Cavalry, will be permitted to take with them any of their Relations or Connexions, Troopers in their present Regiment, who may wish to accompany them in that rank, and who will accordingly be placed at the head of the List of Privates in the three New Troops, agreeably to their standing in the Service.

10th. It is most positively directed, that none of the parties now ordered to be dismissed, shall ever be re-enlisted into any Regiment in the Service

11th. The Men who have been transferred to the Invalid Establishment from those troops since the Affair of the 1st of October last and who were present on that day, are to be struck off that Establishment forthwith.

12th. Sheikh Rujeeb Alee Subedar of the 6th Troop, will also be dismissed the Service, for having sworn that, that Troop, &c. as a reserve during the Charge, "did not retire from the place on which it was left by Major Ridge," tho' the contrary is distinctly in evidence by the concurring testimony of two European Officers.

13th. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council commands, that these Orders shall be most fully explained to every Native Corps and Detachment in the Service at the three successive Parades to be ordered expressly for the purpose.

14th. His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue such supplement Orders as may be necessary, to carry the intention of Government into effect.

WM. CASEMENT Lieut Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

A fatal proof has been afforded of the danger of exposure to the heats of the day and damps of the night, in the recent death of the Surgeon of the H. C. Ship Duchess of Athol. This Gentleman, we hear, after being out on Shooting Party in the Jungles of Saugor ventured to sleep at night in the open air and thereby contracted the illness which terminated in his death.

Letters from Penang state that Mr. Erskine one of the Members of Council at that Presidency had been compelled by ill health proceed to England, and that Mr. Clubely had taken his seat as a Provisional Counsellor.

John Bull Sept. 5th, 1822.

No arrivals from Sea were reported yesterday.

We perform a painful task in announcing the Death of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, about half past nine o'clock on Wednesday evening. This melancholy event was produced by a violent attack of Cholera Morbus, which baffled all Medical Skill.

It belongs not to us, at the present moment, to offer an unauthorized tribute to the virtues of the respected and beloved Clergyman, whose loss we so deeply deplore: it may be permitted to us however, to express our conviction, that the sorrow which we ourselves so keenly feel, is participated by thousands who have had the opportunity of estimating the excellence of genuine and unaffected piety, and social worth, in its most amiable and attractive form.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's Apartments in Chowringhee,

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JOS. FRN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers at out-stations who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

on Thursday the 29th of August, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings in the Chair.

At this Meeting R. Jenkins, Esq. was duly elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Kyd, presented the Jaw-bone of a Whale, and some large Barnacles taken from the bottom of a Ship.

The curious gold Coins, with inscriptions, lately discovered at Betgirry, near Guduck, in Durwar, were laid before the Meeting.

Mr. Duvaucel presented to the Library Mons. Cuvier's work entitled Regne Animal, in the name of the author.

The three first numbers of a Dictionary, English and Bengalee, by Ram Cumul Sain and Felix Carey, were presented by the former.

A Pamphlet entitled Observation on Pauperism was also presented by Major J. S. Herriot, the author.

A letter was read from Mr. Alkin, Secretary to the Society of Arts, &c. Adelphi, London, presenting the 27th and 39th volumes of their Transactions.

Another letter was read, from the Curators of the Library of the University of Leyden, [illegible] to the Society. Specimens of a Catalogue of Oriental Manuscripts in the Leyden, [illegible] Lobons presented the first part of a Catalogue of the Books in the Library of the Society, prepared by himself, for which he received the thanks of the meeting.

The Secretary read an account of a Tour made to lay down the course and levels of the River Sutluj, within the limits of the British Authority, by Lieutenant J. D. Herbert, in 1819.

The bed of the River Sutluj, in the upper part of its course, which lies entirely within the Snowy range, forms the Purgannah of Kennour in Bissahir. This tract is contiguous to the Empire of China in onequarter, and in another to the continual increasing territories of the Sikh Chieftain. From the jealousy of the officers in the frontier the survey terminated at the limit of our authority, for at Shipkee, the first village of Chinese Tartary, Lieutenant Herbert, was compelled to retrace his steps. The journey commenced at Kotgurh, a small post on the Sutluj. The route was at first South crossing the Nagkunda ridge, elevated 9,800 feet. From Chepel, in Joobul, the direction of the route changed to N. N. E. passing over a high ridge into the valley of the Pabur. Thence the ascent to, and along, the Chang Sheet ridge continued for about 12 miles, and attained a height of 13,000 feet. Forest was observed to cease about 11,000 feet, at which elevation Lieutenaut Herbert found the junipier, and black and red currant. In Kennour, the villages were found to be not very numerous. Kanum and Soongnam are said to be two of largest, and contain about a hundred families each. The houses are built of hewn stone, with occasional layers of the Deodar pine. The roofs in lower part of Kennour are slooping, and formed of shingles, but in the upper part, where violent winds prevail, they are flat; and covered with earth. The Neoza Pine, the seeds of which are excellent, and form a valuable article of export, is not to be found beyond the limits of this tract. The turnip attain great perfection in Kennour and also the apple. The people of Kennour are tall and rather handsome with expressive countenances, but not so fair as might be expected in so cold a climate. Their language is essentially different from that of all the Tartars, and has even no affinity to the southern mountain dialects. The principal part of them are Hindoos; and Brahmins are their officiating priests, but in some of the villages Buddhism, or the religion of Thibet, obtains. Lieutenant Herbert never met with a Mountaineer, Hindoo, or Tartar, who had heard the terms Thibet. The inhabitants are best known by the name of Bhootia.

At Shipkee the width of the Sutluj is 67 feet, & its depth about 6, the elevation 2107 feet. The bed is a good deal obstructed by rocks below Shipkee, and a little above Debling there is a small fall. At Woogtoo the width is 100 feet. The fall from Pooaree to Woogtoo is 1337 feet, or 51 per mile. Thence to Kotgurh it is 59 feet per mile, and to Soonee 20 feet per miles.

A Memorandum of the Geology of Bundelkund and Jubbulpore, by Dr. Adam, was also read by the Secretary. The observations it contains were originally intended to accompany a series of Geolagical Specimens, now in the Museum, of the Society, for the purosed of illustrating their localities, or their geognostic and geographical situations. These specimens comprise all the rocks met with between the Jumna, and the Nerbudda, by the route of Banda, Lohargong, Bellary, and Jubbulpore, commencing with the hills in Bundelkund. The Diamond mines at Punnah are said to be mere narrow pits, four or five feet deep according to the distance of the subjacent rock from the surface, and dug out of a ferruginous gravelly soil, of a dark brown, or blackish colour, like hepatic Cinuabar. When Dr. Adam arrived at the ground, where the mining was carried on, two men were engaged in searching for the precious mineral. The soil, as it is brought from the neighbouring pit, is thrown into a square excavation in the ground about two or three feet deep, the sides of which have been well beaten to prevent the gravel from adhering to them. A quantity of water being added, a man steps into the place with a small hoe, and mixes the whole together, using his hands also for that purpose, and throwing away all the larger pebbles. This operation being continued for some time, the water is thrown out by means of a small wicker basket, and carries with it the sands, leaving the gravel behind. After repeated applications and discharges of water, the gravel is removed into another small basin, of a circular figure, when it receive the last washing. From thence it is conveyed to a large floor on the surface of the ground made of hardened earth, and there left to dry. The concluding operation consists in a minute examination of this dry gravel by a person acquainted with the exterual characters of the jewel in a rough state. From the inquiries that were made, Diamond mining at Punnah does not appear to be a profitable pursuit. A fourth part of the prodnce is paid to the Rajah of the district. Dr. Adams thinks that the bottom of the sandstone hills in Bundelkund are admirably fitted for the culture of the Vine, and should this ever be attempted on a large scale in India, perhaps no better situation could be for the purpose.

The Secretary than read a Brief Sketch of the Zingari, or the Gypsey Tribe, by Major John Staples Harriot, of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, to which is added a vocabulary of the Gypsey dialect, compared with the Hindee, Persian, and Sanscrit langrages. This sketch was written during a residence in North Hampshire in the years 1819 and 1820, there being a race of vagrants, of the Gypsey class in the neighbourhood of Overton where the author resided. This wandering tribe appears to have been first noticed in Europe about the year 1400, or soon after. In Persia a similar fraternity bears the appellation of Kaulee, whence it is supposed they come from Kaubul. In India the same race bears the name of Nuth. In the province of Khorasun the Gypsies are said to be numerous, & are colled Karashmar. Major Harriot, in returning to India through Persia, met with the Poet Laureate Futteh Ali Khan of Tehran, who told him that according to the best information he could collect, 4000 of the Loolee class were brought into Persia 1400 year ago by Bairam Ghor, as musicians, from Caubul, and thence they were subsequently scattered over Iran, Syria, and Egypt. They are said to be called in the province of Azerbijan both Loolee and Kaultee, indiscriminately. The Nuth in India. the Kaulee in Persia, and the Gypsey in Europe lead the same lazy and wandering life, they practise the same feats of dexterity, music, and palmistry. In Beeloochistan, a province bordering upon the Indus, there is a similar tribe called Loorlee, which may be a corruption of Loolee. But the most probable derivation is from their usual profession Lohari, blacksmiths or Tinkers. They are notorious for kidnappiug and pilfering, and keep bears and monkies. With regard to this singular tribe, says Major Harriot, whether in England, Russia, Sweden, Spain, Bohemia, Turkey, Persia, Syria, or Egypt, we may, through language alone, still trace, with general accuracy, their oriental feature and dessent, although every memorial, or vestige of tradition respecting their history be lost.

There appears to be three castes of the Gypsey tribe at Baroda in Guzerat. The Kolati—Kanjara and Nuth, none of whom know the original country of their ancestors. All three dance, on ropes, &c. A few of the Kanjaras are fortune-tellers and astrologers, and all the three are supposed to understand, or rather to be imbued with, Jadoo, the mylailm, without which it is supposed they could not perform their feats of activity. Every datachment of each caste has a head or chief, and they settle their disputes by Punchayet.

[*John Bull Sept. 6th.*

We yesterday, had the painful task, of announcing to our Readers, the Death of the ARCHDEACON OF CALCUTTA: but we cannot suffer the tomb to close over his remains, without attempting to pay some further tribute of respect and regret, which we are enabled to do through the means of one, who knew him better than we did. Indeed, to do justice to his character, a more intimate acquaintance was necessary, than the mere occasional intercourse of Society admitted; for altho' that alone was sufficient to excite feelings of the most cordial esteem, his plain and unobtrusive habits, withheld from mere cursory observation, those many traits, which rendered him dear to all, who had the pleasure of his intimate acquaintance and friendship. ARCHDEACON LORING was in every respect, and in the truest sense of the word "*amiable*:" it was impossible to *know* and not to love him. Honest, plain and manly integrity, "doing to others as he would be done by;" unaffected humility, "esteeming others better than himself;" gentlemanly principles and manners, and sincere piety, all united greatly to endear this respectable clergyman to the now sorrowing circle of his friends. The tenderness and goodness of his heart, and the delicacy of his feelings, are deeply engraven on hearts, which have been soothed and cheered by his kind and affectionate attentions, while they were also gladdened by the innocent playfulness of his manners, emanating from the peace of a guileless heart. As a tender husband, a fond parent, a pious son, an affectionate brother, and a valuable friend, he has left a chasm which nothing here below can fill.

As a religious character, the ARCHDEACON will be judged of according to the views and feelings of those, who may dwell upon his character. If any conceive that Christian faith can only be evinced by the adoption of certain modes of thinking and acting, and are content to view him *only* as an amiable man, they will be far from doing him justice; for Christianity entered *deeply* into his character and influenced the conduct of his life. He regarded Religion as an awful thing, and cultivated it in humility of heart and in faith, conscious of his imperfections and demerits, and therefore void of familiarity and presumption. His reading was in great measure of a religious kind; and as a proof of the occupation of his mind, when sickness most probably called him from his Desk to his death-bed, a little book, which always lay before him, Doddridge's "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," was found turned down open to the chapter on "The Soul submitting to Divine Examination the sincerity of its repentance and faith." But the surest evidence of a truly Christian temper is *Charity*, in its true and scriptural sease, and with this grace Providence had greatly blessed him, that Charity which "suffereth long and is kind; which "envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, "seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; which "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." Sincere and honest himself he was wholly unsuspicious of others, and was ever ready to view things as favorably as they appeared: if he differed in judgement and opinion from others, he did it with firmness because he acted on principle, but without forgetting his own fallibility; and if he was compelled to condemn, hating to speak ill of others, he did it without asperity. His humility was evinced by the directions, which he gave at an early period of his indisposition to a friend who loved him well, respecting his funeral—— The sincere regret, which follows him, testifies that he was beloved; and from what we have said (and we have not, we think, gone beyond the truth)it will be seen how justly he was so. The veil of eternity is withdrawn, and this guileless Christian is gone to appear face to face wtth his maker, where faith and hope being realised and consummated, charity holds its blessed reign for ever!

[*John Bull, September 7th.*

SHIP LAUNCH.—On the afternoon of Tuesday the 3d inst. a substantial and elegant vessels of 550 tons, finished under the superintendance of M. Montgomery, was launched from the late yard of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. at Howrah. After the usual ceremony performed on such occasions, she was named the "VIRGINIA," and majestically glided into her destined element, amid the acclamations of the multitude to witness the scene; the beauty of the model, solidity of workmanship, and excellent accommodations, eliciting the approbation of the numerous spectators.

Shortly after the Launch, the Ladies and Gentlemen who had witnessed it, partook of an elegant repast with the Builder, whose polite and hospitable attentions were equally conspicuous as on former occasions.

[*Beng Hurk. Sept. 5,*

English Extracts.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

MAY 20 1822

A letter which we have just perused from Bolton, in Lancashire, contains the following intelligence:—"Rent here is not more than half what it is in Bristol. The poor-rates are also not so heavy, as all able-bodied men can obtain full employment. Trade is wonderfully increasing in every branch. Coals, which are the best in England, are only 4½ d. per cwt. or if more than 5 cwt. is purchased, 7 s. per ton. The best red potatoes 2s. 6d. per sack. Bread 1½d. per lb. Prime joints of meat, 4½d. per lb. Fresh butter 10d. Eggs from 26 to 30 for a shilling."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHILD BY ITS MOTHER.

The following is a more detailed statement of this horrid affair, which we briefly noticed in our last:—

Worship-street.—On Monday morning, before the doors of this office were opened for public business, the street was nearly blocked up from end to end by the multitude of persons who had collected at an early hour to see the unfortunate Mrs. *Ann Mountford* brought from the watch-house to be examined on the charge of murdering her infant female child. At eleven o'clock the unhappy woman was brought from the watch-house, in White Lion-street, Nortonfalgate, to which place she had been removed from Bethnal-green cage, at three o'clock in the morning, in order to deceive and avoid the vast concourse of people assembled. Mr. Twyford, the sitting Magistrate, soon after arrived, and the prisoner was placed at the bar; she was secured with a straight waistcoat, having behaved with extreme violence during the night, and attempted to choak herself by twisting her long hair round her neck: she appeared very reserved and collected, her eyes looked swollen, and she kept them fixed the whole time she was under examination.

Robert Gouch, a special constable, belonging to the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, deposed that on Sunday morning about 11 o'clock, he observed mobs of per-

sons flocking to and from Virginia row, Bethnal-green, from some of whom he learnt that a woman had cut off the head of her daughter with a razor. He immediately repaired to No. 1, in that row, and on getting into the passage, he saw the prisoner standing there, and she was given into his custody on charge of the murder; the prisoner on being taken exclaimed, "Yes, I am the murderer, I have committed the wilful murder." Dudley, another officer, arrived, and witness left the prisoner in his care, whilst he went up stairs to search for the infant. On reaching the summit of the stairs leading to the weaving factory, he raised a trapdoor that enclosed the staircase, and there found the infant lying dead, and weltering in its bloods: the head was severed from the body, and lying about a foot from it. A bloody razor was lying near. [Here the deadly instrument was produced.] Witness afterwards returned down stairs, and conveyed the prisoner to Bethnal-green watch-house. On arriving there, he put several question to her which she answered very collectedly, and without an inducement by threat or prospect of mercy being shown to her. Witness first asked what cause she had for committing so rash an act? She replied she had been very uncomfortable for several weeks, adding, that "She had had the goods things of the Lord, but she had lost them." She said that she had about three weeks ago attempted to hang herself but failed. Witness then asked her if she at that time contemplated the murder of her child. She replied, she had thought of killing it then. He then asked her if she had tried to hang herself since that period. She answered, "Yes, I tried to hang myself to the beam of the loom just before I murdered the child, but could not." Witness asked her how she came to fix upon the baby? She replied, "I took the youngest because I could kill it the easiest." Witness asked her no further questions.

Mrs. Mary Ireland deposed to the same effect.

Jane Mountford, a girl about 15 years old, daughter to the prisoner, was examined, and related the following particulars of the distressing catastrophe:—"About half past 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, I was sitting by the fire-side in my mother's room with my little sister (the deceased) in my arms. My mother was in the room dressing herself. After she had put on her clothes, she took the infant from my lap, and went out of the room & shut the door; but almost immediately came in again and took the key of the workshop, and went up-stairs with the baby in her arms. In two or three minutes after I heard her come down stairs again; she then had not the infant with her. She went down to Mrs. Ireland, and I heard afterwards that my mother appeared very melancholy all the morning.

The Magistrate observed, that it was not necessary to proceed further in the evidence; the prisoner was therefore committed to Newgate for trial.

The Coroner's Inquest.—After the examination at Worshipstreet, an inquest on the body of the unfortunate infant was held before J. Wright Unwin, Esq. at the sign of the Turk's Head, in Virginia-row. The evidence adduced before the Coroner did not vary in any material point from that given at the Police Office.

The Jury unanimously agreed to return a verdict of *wilful murder* against the prisoner.

MAY 26, 1822.

Miraculous Escape.—Last week, as a man was at work in a well 90 feet deep, at the New Parsonage-house at Priston, near Bath, 27 feet of the upper stone work, weighing, it is calculated, full 10 tons, fell in upon him: there was also 30 feet of water below him. Eight men were immediately employed to remove the stone and rubbish, and after the utmost exertions for six hours, to their great astonishment, they found the man unhurt, with the exception of a slight bruise on the head, from the fortunate circumstance of the large stones locking one in the other across a piece of timber that was a few inches above his head.

Mr. T. R. Kemp has lately sold building ground, at Brighton, to the amount of 30,000*l*.—Some of it fetched nine guineas per foot.

County Rates.—At the Middlesex Sessions on Friday, Mr. Bolland appeared for the Parish of Saint Andrew's, Holborn, against a County Rate of 18,000*l*. levied on the County of Middlesex, on the 22d of April last. The learned gent, said he held in his hand a statement of the last Audit of the Treasurer's Accounts, from which it appeared, that 17,505*l*. 8*s*. 2¼*d*. remained in the hands of the late Treasurer, at the time the County was called upon for a fresh Rate. According to the provisions of the 55th Geo. III. no new rate could legally be levied on the County, while upwards of 3-4ths of the amount thereof remained in the hands of a defaulter totally unaccounted for. It could not, he contended, be any answer to his clients, that because the County Treasurer was a defaulter to a large amount,, they must submit to a new Rate to cover such delinquencies.—The County could not by law go on from time exacting new Rates from the Parishes, while their public servants embezzled the money committed to their care. He was glad to learn, from a letter received from the Clerk of the Peace, dated the 22d of April, that the security of the late Treasurer was put into the hands of an Attorney, to enforce the payment of the heavy balance due by him. Mr. Const, the Chairman, suggested, that the parish of Saint Andrew's might apply to another Tribunal, but that he could not grant the Appeal. He stated, that it was the utmost emergency that called for the Rate of the 18th of April, and under such circumstances, the Act of the 55th of the late King permitted its being levied; indeed, (he continued,) the County would have been ruined without it.—Appeal refused.

We regret to state that the colliers at Middleton Colliery have struck for an advance of wages.—*Wakefield Journal.*

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

An Official Return to an Order of the House of Commons states the Grand Total of the Official Value of Imports into Great Britain and Ireland in the year ending 5th January:—

1819	£40,125,952	2	0
1820	33,625,740	17	6
1821	36,615,564	11	6
1822	35,828,088	18	1

Grand Total of the Official Value of Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the year ending the 5th January:—

1819	£44,570,653	2	2
1820	35,557,029	0	1
1821	40,240,277	10	2
1822	43,111,474	15	8

Foreign and Colonial Merchandise exported in the year ending 5th January.

1819	£12,287,274	15	0
1120	11.278.075,	17	6
1821	11,290.338	8	8
1822	12,032,939	15	2

Total Exports for the year ending 5th January:—

1819	£56,857,927	17	2
1820	46.945,105	17	7
1821	51,730,616	18	10
1822	55,151,414	10	10

It appears from the above statement that the total exports of last year exceeded the amount in the preceding year to the extent of upwards of nearly three millions and a half; but that there is a decrease in the imports of upwards of half a million.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States of America, upon Foreign Commerce, have made their report. It embraces an interval of near forty years, comprising the growth and maturity of this great and interesting portion of the globe. The great length of this important document has prevented its insertion entire in the New York Papers. This Report derives additional interest from the circumstance of the commercial relations between the two countries being brought more immediately under the consideration of the Legislature by Mr. Wallace's Bill for the relaxation of the Navigation Laws.—The Committee, after a variety of remarks and calculations, all tending to demonstrate the impolicy of repealing the Navigation Acts, conclude this able Report by stating their conviction, that the true interest of the United States, and the great principles which Government has always advocated in favour of free commerce, forbid a change of policy. They therefore, recommend that the Acts of the 18th April, 1818, and 15th May, 1820, and also the Acts laying a tonnage on French vessels, should not be repealed as long as the adversary systems of Great Britain and France shall continue.

Several tables referred to by the Committee are printed at the end of the Report; among which we find a "Statistical View of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of articles of every description of exports to each foreign country; also the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to each foreign country, and the tonnage belonging to each foreign Power employed in the commerce of the United States for the year ending 30th September, 1821;" which presents the following results:—

	Value of Imports:	Dollars.
In American vessls		58,025,829
In Foreign vessels		4,559,825
Total		62,585,724
	Value of Domestic Exports:	
In American vessels		34,465,272
In Foreign vessels		9,206,622
Total		43,671,194
	Value of Faeign Exports:	
In American vessels		20,810,700
In Foreign vessels		591,788
Total		21,302488
Total value of domestic and foreign productions exported		64,974,382
	American Tonnage:	
Entered into the United States		765,098
Departed from the United States		804,947
Total		1,570,045
	Foreign Tonnage:	
Entered into the United States		81,526
Departed from the United States		83,073
Total		164,599

TREASURER OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESSEX.—The election for this office took place on Thursday. The following were the numbers:

Sir Robert Baker	73	Mr. Pocok	17
Mr. Bouverie	27	Mr. Hutchinson	8
Mr. Burchell	18	Mr. Stirling	2

Sir Robert Baker was of course declared duly elected.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS.—The Cortes of Spain have given an extensive sanction to the Lancasterian system of education. It was decreed in their sitting of the 30th of April, that a school should be established in every chief town of the military divisions; that they should be under the inspection of proper officers; and that they shall be all opened on or before the 1st of August next. Reading, writing: and arithmetic, are to be taught in them; and from the 1st of January, 1823, a school is to be established in every regiment in the service

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS.

UNNATURAL CASE OF MURDER.

Ann Mountford, a middle-aged woman, was put to the bar, charged with the wilful murder of her infant child, of eight months old, on the 12th inst.

The circumstances detailed in evidence were briefly this:—The prisoner is the wife of a respectable mechanic, and lived with her husband and family in Virginia-row, Bethnal-green. On the day that this horrible occurrence took place, she was at home by herself, suckling the deceased child, and (according to her own account) in a moment of phrenzy seized a knife, and nearly severed the little innocent's head from its body: she then rushed into the street, and gave herself up.

A plea of insanity was put in for the prisoner, and a great number of witnesses were examined, who described various acts of incoherency in her conduct, which, united, constituted a train of circumstances that left little doubt of her being out of her senses, or labouring under some temporary mental attack, at the time she committed the murder.

The Jury, under the direction of the Court, *acquitted* the prisoner of the murder, and the Learned Judge immediately ordered her to be confined in some place of security during his Majesty's pleasure.

The prisoner was much distressed, and looked very wild during the trial. Her husband, mother, and one of her children were present.

THE TIMES.

MAY 29, 1822.

There is, we believe, some reason for supposing that the long labours of the Lord Chancellor are at length about to terminate, and that his Lordship means in good earnest to retire—perhaps after the present session. A case, it will be recollected, was lately put by Mr. Tierney, in a speech in the House of Commons, as to how this dignified person might look when out of office; and we have heard that he intimated, smilingly, that what was only introduced as an hypothesis, would soon become matter of fact. We suspect that, in addition to the immense fortune which he has made, there is no want of places and reversions for those whom he may leave behind.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, it is said, won 25,000l. on his own horse Moses, at the Epsom races on Thursday. He took the odds, which were six to one against Moses, so that could lose but a small sum, and win to a large amount.

Prince Augustus, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg, died on the 17th instant, in consequence of a long illness, which was followed by stroke of apoplexy. He has been succeeded by his brother Prince Frederick.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Pernambuco, April 3:—"Yesterday numbers of the lower order of Brazilians appeared in different parts of the town, armed with swords and knives, and attacked every European they met, wounding them severely, and in many instances killing them. Till now, these outrages have been committed under the shadow of night, and the Europeans considered themselves safe by remaining at home; but this is no longer the case. Some attempt were made by the authorities to put a stop to these disgraceful proceedings, but without effect. This morning all is tranquil, but we are in great apprehension, and doubtful how long it may remain so."

KING'S THEATRE.

His Majesty visited this theatre yesterday evening in the usual state, attended by the Duke of Dorset, the Master of the Horse, and Lord Louvaine, the Lord Waiting. There were also in his Majesty's train, the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Captain of the Yeoman Guard; Earl Cathcart, gold-stick in waiting; and many other personages of high rank. His Royal Highness the Duke of York proceeded to the theatre before his Majesty; and, on making his appearance in the royal box, was received with considerable applause. The box destined for the Royal visiter was fitted up in a very elegant style. Royalty could not wish to repose under a more splendid canopy. Gold and purple were displayed almost to profusion, in the festoons which encircled the Royal box. This was very well; but the proprietor was determined that the Monarch should not enjoy all the splendour of the evening; and therefore he suspened, between the centre of the house and the upper boxes, sundry "garlands" fitter by far to give eclat to the first of May, as celebrated by the sooty fratenity, than to impart an idea of that delicacy of taste and elegance of invention which, on such an occasion, a foreinger would expect to see actively employed. A few minutes before eight o'clock, his Majesty made his appearance. He was received politely. Strong fellings, it is supposed, are banished from the higher circles, and, in the absence of these, the nod of pleasure, the whisper of gratification, and the simper of satisfaction, from the favoured few, pass current in lieu of the "Aves vehement' 'which formerly distinguished a royal visit to the theatre. "God save the King" was immediately sung by the vocal corps, after which, Rossini's opera Il Barbiere di Siviglia was performed. Signora [redacted] her first appearance, in this occasion, in Rosina. She is a pretty woman, and an interesting actress; but her powers, as a singer, are very much confined. Her taste is excellent—her knowledge of the music which she last night executed, perfect; but Nature, which has given her taste and expression, has denied her strength and richness of tone. She was extremely well received, and doubtless will be a considerable acquisition in parts of less importance than that of Rosina. After the opera, "God save the King" was repeated, and it was again introduced at the conclusion of the ballet. His Majesty on each occasion bowed politely to the house; and, when he bade the audience good night, he redoubled his obeisance. The boxes and the pit were excessively crowed; the gallery was very thin.

MAY 30, 1822.

A Leeward Islands packet arrived yesterday, with letters, dated the 26th of April, from the island of St. Thomas. Their principal feature of interest is, as usual, the situation of affairs on the Spanish Main, with which territory the island is closely connected by commercial operations. An arrival from Curaçoa had brought a confirmation of the recapture of Coro by the Columbians. The remnant of power possessed by Spain in that quarter was fast receding from her grasp. Morales, the Royalist General, having indiscreetly advanced to Altagracia, in the road to Maracaibo, had fallen into a position where he was surrounded by a superior force, and would probably be compelled to surrender. It appears that a plot has been discovered in Puerto Cabello, to deliver up the place to the Columbians. Without the aid of internal disagreement, however the fate of that place appeared certain, and not far distant. The fall of Coro was a fatal blow; and Puerto Cabello itself was not only without supplies, but also without money to procure them

The Pitt-Club Dinner, which was eaten on Tuesday, went off as heavily, we understand, as if the guests had only fed on cold meat. We are ourselves neither sorry nor pleased at this. Indeed, it is known that many of Mr. Pitt's nearest attachments and most ardent friends have seceded from this celebration. In this number is the author of "The Pilot that weathered the storm"-(a somewhat unhappy chorus, by the way; for in the case to which it is applied, the storm weathered the pilot), or else such a commemoration as that of Tuesday could not have taken place. With respect to Mr. Pitt's death, it is difficult to say whether it was an adverse or a happy event for the country. In some respects it would have been well if he were alive now; for he had certainly much more vigour of intellect and greatness of mind than all his stupid admirers, who have monopolized his power, put together; and he would with disdain have repelled many pretensions of rapacious families, to which the present

Ministers, from their want of personal consequence, are obliged to submit.

We have mentionedthat the dinner was but a frigid and dull affair. We recollect an assembly of the same kind lately, the whole festivity of which was entirely spoiled by the discoveries which took place aboutthat time in the Victualling Board. There is no new mischief brewing, we hope, to damp the ardour of the contractors.

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Government of the United States, like that of this country, is taking measures for the reduction of the interest of their debt, and it may be a curious speculation for the financial reader to compare the two modes of attaining the same end. An act has passed the Congress, authorizing the Treasury to receive subscriptions to the amount of 12,000,000 of dollars of the 6 and 7 per cent. stock of the year 1812, and of 14,000,000 of dollars of the 6 per cent. stock of the years 1813, 1814, and 1815. For the whole or any part of the 6 per cent. stock of 1812 and 1813 which may be so subscribed, the parties will receive an equal amount in a new 5 per cent. stock, bearing interest from the 30th of June next, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government in the following manner, viz. one-third after the 31st Dec. 1830 one-third after the 31st Dec. 1831; and one-third after the 31st Dec. 1832. For the whole or any part so subscribed of the 7 per cent. stock, the subscribers will receive an equal amount in a new 5 per cent. stock, subject to redemption at the pleasure of the Government, after the 31st Dec. 1833. By the third section of the act, an extension of the period of subscribing is allowed, from the 1st July to the 1st October, 1822, but in that case the interest on the new stock will commence from the 30th of September next. The act concludes with a proviso that nothing contained in it shall affect the rights of those crediters who shall not subscribe to the new stock.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

MAY, 31, 1822.

LISBON PAPERS.

LISBON, MAY 18.--Several important subjects have been discussed in the Cortes during the last fortnight.

In the Sitting of the 80th April, the Order of the Day was the opinion of the Diplomotic Committee on the withdrawing of the troops from Monte Video. The Committee state, that, from the documents laid before them, it appeared that the original occupation of Banda Oriental, by the Portuguese troops, had no other object than to secure the lives and properties of the subjects of Portugal on the frontier, at a time of anarchy and disorder in the South American provinces; but this occupation being now useless, and incompatible with the principles of justice that animate the Portuguese nation, which desires to give the whole world a decisive proof that it knows how to respect the independence of other nations, as well as to defend its own, the Committee recommend that that the Goverment withdraw the troops from Monte Video, assigning them such a destination as shall seem proper; and that the commander of these troops should be ordered to take measures, in concert with the authorities of the province, that the evacuation might take place in good order. A very long debate arose on the subject. Some Members affirmed, that the country in question belonged to Portugal, as far as the Rio de Plata, and would have the north bank of that river constantly occupied by Portuguese troops. Others supported the opinion of the Committee, and alleged that the occupation of Monte Video was unjust, and consequently impolitic, and that the possession of it would be of no use to the rich and immense kingdom of Brazil. The debate was continued at great length in the following sitting, when some Members proposed to adjourn the decision till they had more information from America. The Cortes, however, resolved, that the sitting should be permanent till the question was decided, and when it was judged to be sufficiently discussed, the President put the question, whether the opinion of the Committee should be approved in the form in which it was now given, and it was decided in the negative by 84 votes to 28.

The Cortes still continue the discussion of the Constitution, the commercial relations with Brazil, and the reform of the institution called *Foraes*.

During the Sitting of the 29th April, M. Felgueiras, the Secretary, interrupted the debate to request leave to read a dispatch from Senor Carvalho, the Minister of Justice, which he stated to be of the highest importance. This dispatch states, that being responsible for the public safety, he finds it necessary to acquaint the Cortes that there are in the capital principally, and also in other parts of the Kingdom, individuals who are extremely dangerous; that though no proofs have yet been obtained of actual crimes in the rigorous sense of the law, yet circumstances of public notoriety, together with the character of the individuals in question) though checked by public opinion), render it advisable to separate them from others with whom they have daily intercourse.---Many grounds recommend this measure in the absence of certain and indubitable proofs which can authorize the action of the judicial power. The Government, however, needs the aid of the legislative power to take this step. This communication was immediately referred to the Committee of the Constitution, which, after deliberating on the subject, advised that the Government should be authorized for the space of one month for the preservation of public transquillity, to proceed towards certain individuals without the legal formalities, by removing from one part of kingdom to another any individual, whether private person or public officer, that it may judge necessary to remove, for the public tranquillity; these precautions not to affect the reputation of those who shall not, in the sequel, be brought to legal trial, the sole object being to prevent the evils which would produce the greatest calamities, and if the Government cannot in the time prescribed attain the object, it may apply to the Cortes. The opinion of the Committee was unanimously approved, and an official answer given to the Minister of Justice exactly conformable to it.

We received the Paris Papers of Tuesday, last night, by express.

The Constitutionel gives an extract of a letter from St. Petersburgh, of the 7th May, to a Diplomatist personally known to the Editors, stating that all uncertainty with respect to War or Peace was at an end, that the Emperor's brother, the Generals, &c. had set out three days before, that the former circumspection had been succeeded by the most unreserved discourse, that the orders to advance were dispatched to the army on the 3d, and that the Russians were intoxicated with joy. The Constitutionel adds, that it was announced on the Sunday evening in a Salon Diplomatique of Paris, by persons having access to good information, that the Emperor Allexander left St. Petersburgh on the 9th instant.

This intelligence may serve to throw light on the Loan which has just been concluded in London: for, as our City Correspondent observes, the Russian Government could hardly want money for its troops except in case of an advance.

But independently of the general considerations which have all along determined our opinions on this subject, there are intelligible motives for the part which Russia is about to take in the result of the negociation, which has completely failed. It is now known that the last answer of the Turks varies in no essential respect from the former answers. The Turks require the subjugation of the Greeks before they will evacuate the principalities, and the Russians have particular reasons for insisting that the terms of treatics shall be instantly complied with.

Every fresh account is more and more disheartenning with respect to Scio. We sincerely hope, for the honour of the nation, the report will not be confirmed, that the Turks have been furnished by us with Congreve rockets. We have heard, however, the report from so many quarters, that we own we are staggered. After supplying these barbarians with rockets and skilful seamen, to enable them to massacre the Sciots, and carry of their children, to educate them in Mahometanism, the Evangelical part of our Ministers will surely, at all events, withdraw their names from Bible and Missionary Societies.

For our part, amidst all this calamity, and all the disgrace which Government have reaped for the nation, we have still one consolation left, that the fall of the Turkish Empire is now at hand, whatever may be the power erected in its stead. In the language of Doctor Priestley, when this event is consummated, "an end will be put to a system of Government the most unfriendly to human happiness, and to improvements of all kinds, that the world has ever groaned under; a Government or rather a despotism extending over the finest & first civilised parts of the globe, at present in a state of misery and depopulation . . . . The fall of this enormous power (*and they are not the friends of of mankind, of science, or religion, who wish its support,*) will probably be followed by other great events, with which the happy state of the world is still more nearly connected."

SMYRNA, APRIL 20.

It was the failure of provisions that compelled the Turks to surrender Corinth to the Greeks. The capitulation granted to the Turks one-fourth of their personal property, except their arms, and the liberty of going to Narolia or Egypt, or of remaining in the Morea, in the letter case preserving also one-fourth of their possession and real property. It is said that several have signified a wish to remain. Hitherto the capitulation has been faithfully observed. Only 300 Greeks were allowed to enter the Castle, and a certain number of Commissioners to make an inventory. Of the three-fourths remaining property, one-fourth will be given to the besiegers, and two-fourths placed in the national bank. Kiamil Bey and his son (Boys of Corinth), taken at Tripolizza, as well as several other Ayars of the Morea, the Kiaga Bey of Chourschid Pacha, and harem of this Pacha are still in the hands of the Greeks, and living. The capture of Corinth has placed in the hands of the Greeks several millions belonging Kiamil Bey; they have been placed in the national bank.

All eyes are now turned to the Dardanelles. The Greeks expect to see the the storm burst upon them, but they appear determined to make head against it. It has been determined in the Morea to send 8,000 men to Thermopylæ.

ODESSA, MAY 3.

We have accounts from Constantinople of the 27th April. What we have long since said is more and more confirmed, that no reliance can be placed on the negociations of the diplomatists at Constantinople. The final result will probably be a great catastrophe for the Turkish Empire.

Odysseus and Diamante so much menace Salonica, that the report was circulated at Constantinople that it had actually surrendered. There are disturbances in Armenia, in Mesopotamia, and in Syria. In the latter province, the Pacha of St. Jean d' Acre, who has declared himself independent, has taken by force of arms a tribute of 800 purses which was sending to the Porte, and he is preparing for the offensive. On the side of Persia, the Schah has arrived at Kersmanschah, and menaces Bagdad with a formidable army.

After the conquest of Scio, the Capitan Pacha set out for Samos, in order to inflict the same fate upon that island, which is not less rich or less flourishing. The number of Sciotes killed with arms in their hands, is estimated at 16,000. and that of the unfortunate persons who were massacred, though they took no part in the insurrection, at 40,000.

The ruin at Scio has spread terror in the Levant, and menaces with new dangers the wealthiest Greek merchants

TRIESTE, MAY 11.

Thirty European families arrived here the day before yesterday, from Scio, and are now in quarantine. They state, that the carnage was dreadful, the greater part of the women have been carried off, and are to be conveyed to Asia; the men have been massacred, and the children have been preserved, in order to compel them to adopt the religion of Mahomet.

AUGSBURG, MAY 21.

The Project relative to a Congress respecting the affairs of Turkey, has been finally rejected by the Court of Russia.

Letters from Venice state, that great preparawere making by the Capitan Pacha to effect a debarkation at Hydra. He proposed to destroy the military Magaziues there, as well as the Hellenist Flotilla, in the Port of Hydra. He was, however, detained by the vigorous resistance opposed to him at Samos. The Hydriotes, moreover, have adopted measures of defence; all the divisions of the Greek fleet have united, and intend to meet the Capitan Pacha, notwithstanding his superiority of force.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.

Consols opened this morning at 80⅛, advanced to 80⅜ and closed at 80¼. They were very little attended to, as the new Loans were more attractive. The new Russian Contract is for 23 millions of silver roubles, or equal to 3⅛ millions sterling; the interest is 5 per cent., payable, at the option of the holder, either at St. Petersburgh or in London, half-yearly. A Sinking Fund of one per cent. taken from the Loan itself, is in some future period to liquidate the debt, and all the usual benefits of borrowing money must no doubt attend this transaction. Yesterday it was offered at 77, this morning it opened at 78, and the Agents for the Contractors offered it early, in printed circulars, at 81; but the public entertained a far highher opinion of it. An immense deal of business was done in it and it advanced at one time to 85; afterwards it fell to 84½, and closed at 85½.--- The general opinion was, that the Contractors would not have entered on this business without an assurance that no Turkish war was immediately intended on the part of Russia. There are not a few who think that the money will be expended in executing the Emperor's designs on Turkey. To dismiss a Russian army no money is necessary. for commonly no pay is due; bnt it will be found at all events useful, if not necessary, should his Majesty be pleased to keep his armies in the field.

Money speculators were farther gratified this morning with the announcement of another Loan contracted for by Messrs. Hullett, Brothers and Co. with the Republic of Chili. The amount is one million sterling, in 10,000 bonds, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

There is a report that a loan for Portugal, and also one for Austria, will soon be made public.

The French Fives are quoted at 89. 50., and Prussian bonds at 86. Columbian Securities do not vary. Old Bonds are 100¾. New Sixes 34½. and Scrip 85. The Spanish Old Bonds are 62, 61¾, and the New 62¼, 62, Danish 85, and Neapolitan 72.

MARRIAGE ACT.

We present our readers with a more accurate report than has yet appeared of the luminous and argumentative speech of Sir J. Macintosh on the Bill introduced by Dr. Phillimore, for preventing the hardships which have in so many instances arisen from the unintentional informality of marriages. The importance of the subject must make the debate a matter of peculiar interest:—

On the motion of Dr. Philmore, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House.

On the first clause being read to this effect:—That the consent of the natural mother to any marriage should be held as binding; Mr. Wetherell objected to the clause as well as to the Bill in general. It was well understood that the consent of the natural mother was not binding on the party, and as the principle was understood, no injury or inconvenience followed. The Bill, then, went not to remedy remedy an evil—not to remove an inconvenience—not to explain an unsettled point—but to reverse the whole Marriage Act, and to reverse decisions on which Courts have so long acted The measure was a bounty, not on the elucidation of the act, but on its observation. It gave a party the power, at any time subsequent to the fact of marriage before they arrive at age to turn round and seek for a devorce. Was it not monstrous to call such an emandatory Act? The Honourable Member concluded by moving, "That all the word after the words enacted, be left out."

Sir James Mackinstosh said, he was not prepared to hear any one say that no reformation was wanted in the Marriage Act, and least of all did he expect to hear such an observation fall from his Honourable and Learned Friend. From the year 1753 to 1799, the consent of the natural mother was held good, but a celebrated decision of Lord Stowell held that the consent of the lawful mother alone could not avail; that decision changed the law; he did not quarrel with that decision, it was made, by a man whose sound and eloquent judgments explained the laws whilst they enriched the literature of the country—unquestionably, as the law stood, it held out principles of repulsion to all the elements of moral and social life, it invaded the rights of property and destroyed the feelings of nature, it relieved the husband from the duty he owed to his wife, the child from the duty he owed to his parent, and both from the duty they owed to God and to society. His Honourable and Learned Friend said, that the Bill only tended to ensure the obsher vance of the law; the Bill did not go far enough-but it went to remedy evils of the most obvious & the most crying kind. As the law stood, marriages under certain circumstances were for ever void; the law put it out of the power of a man, having in the first instance committed a fraud, from making any reparation to the injured party. The present Bill went to remedy the evil, and his Honourable and Learned Friend called it a monstrous measure. He would feel it his duty to vote against the Amendment of his Honourable and Learned Friend, and to support the Bill.

Dr. Lushing on said, that the grievances to which the Marriage Act gave rise were so numerous and so glaring, that he hoped a measure which tended to correct those evils would receive the approbation of the House. As the law stood, a parent or guardian, on a technical point, might seek to break a marriage, to which, in the first instance, they had assented.

Mr. Wetherell explained.

Dr. Phillimore said, that he was sure if his Honourable and Learned Friend (Mr. Wetherell) had seen the daily instances of cruelty and injustice committed under the sanction of the law, he would not stand forward in opposition to the present Bill; the Bill went to remedy the defects of the law; those defects were so obvious, that they need but to be stated. What could be more monstrous, what more opposed to every principle of justice and humanity? Nothing was more common than applications to set aside marriages under the contraction of the present Act, particularly within the last 20 or 30 years. It was unhappily the case that persons, after a cohabitation for years, and after the birth of children, came in to set aside licenses obtained on their own oaths and thus obtained the benefit of their own perjury.

On the next clause being read, That all cases of marriages solemnized before the passing of the Bill without the consent parents or guardians, and where the parties should have attained the age of 21 years and should have continued to live together as husband and wife, such marriages should be deemed to be good and valid to all intents and purposes whatsoever, unless such parties should at a given period, institute a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court to annal such marriage provided that nothing in the present Bill should affect any suit now pending.

Mr. Wetherell contended, that it would be an unprecedented deviation from the general rules of jurisprudence, to give this measure a retrospective operation. The general rule of law was, that a party should bear the consequences of their own crimes faults, and even errors; it was unwarrantable therefore, if a man became the lawful possessor of property on account of the invalidity of the marriage of his uncle (for example) to step in and deprive him of his right.

Sir James Mackintosh said, that the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Wetherell) had argued the question in a manner that savoured too much of special pleading and technicality, and had employed a sort of reasoning unworthy of him and of the House; for himself it was his good fortune to be quite free from personal bias on the question, for he had not a single friend who could even be remotely affected by the passing or by the rejection of the measure. He said it was no argument against the measure to say that it was retrospective. The various statutes of limitation were, and of necessity must be retrospective—when they multiplied limitations in all pecuniary claims, and exposed the most sacred rights to attack and disturbance; for even he took shame to himself, and thought the country in some measure open to that reproach which foreigners brought against it, viz. that no rights were respected, but those which were connected with pounds, shillings and pence. When they took care by a limitation act to prevent the untimely enforcement of a Tailor's bill, and explain the rights of a father, the condition of a wife, and the duties of a child, were exposed to perpetual question and annoyance, they were open to the reproach of the worst inconsistency. The maxim of jurisprudence was *expedit reipublicæ ut sit finis litium*, and he should be glad to hear from his Learned Friend some sound distinction between the case of the limitation of pecuniary actions and a limitation of suits respecting the marriage contract. It was his wish to leave out the clause which had been introduced to mitigate the hostility of those whose friendship could not be conciliated, and to bring back the Bill to the pristine state in which it had formerly passed the House. He knew how deservedly odious to Courts and Legislatures was any retrospective measure; but the most cruel retrospective operation was that of the law as it stood [hear, hear!]. To shew that a principle similar to that of the present Bill had been acted upon, he adduced the Bill which passed the House ten years after the Marriage Act, to establish the validity of Scotch Marriages, and the Act passed in 1781, with the concurrence of Lord Mansfield, and a similar one in 1804, to establish the validity of marriages, which had taken place in chapels not licensed previously to the Marriage Act. If it was to be an immutable principle that parties were to suffer for their laches or errors, it was surely more easy to ascertain the fact of the licensing of a chapel, than the legality of a marriage which had taken place 70 years ago, on which the legality of a marriage now to be contracted might depend. The present law tended to give birth to the worst feelings in families. When an elder brother, the inheritor of large possessions, married, it became the interest of the younger brother to pry into the family of the wife; if he could discover any illegality in the marriage, it was his interest to

conceal the fatal secret, to prevent his brother from contracting another union, to allow the family to grow up in harmony and affection, to wait till the breath was out of the body of his brother, when under the sanction of this act he might step in and send forth his brother's children orphans and outcasts [hear, hear;]. This was a case not likely often to happen; he knew the harsh operation of the Marriage Act, in other respects, had given rise to the most heroic and virtuous conduct, and that a younger brother, to avoid hurting the feelings of an elder one, who was justly endeared to him, had abstained from assuming a title that to many would be an object of envy and contention. It seemed admitted on all hands that the amendment must be retrospective, and the question was whether it should be so to the disadvantage of guiltless fathers, mothers, and children, or whether it should not rather be designed to disappoint the unhallowed and rapacious hopes of some despicable relation. Was marriage to be taken out of the rules applicable to all others contracts? In the case of a minor who contracted a debt, he might or he might not when he came to an age of discretion sanction the contract. With a marriage he could not, for it was void *ab initio*. The present Bill placed a marriage precisely in the situation of another contract, If a minor, when he came of age, continued in possession of land which he had previously taken his continued possession made him liable for the arrears of rent. Should not a continued cohabitation with a female who conceived herself legally married, be equally affirmatory of the marriage contract? The Marriage Act had originally been intended to settle difficulties, and prevent cruel retrospective effects; but like many precipitate measures, it had created the evil it was intended to prevent. This was its intention; but it had in its progress degenerated into a domineering law, highly injurious to various classes of men, and repugnant to the structure and general character of English society. It was rather like a measure of the Grandees of Castile, made to protect their moral and phisical imbecility against, any correction from the admixture of plebeian blood [a laugh!], rather than a measure in character with the mild & unoppressive dignity of English nobility. It was a law against marriage of affection, a law for rank & wealth against virtue and nature to prevent the instances, which but few under any circumstances of that heart-felt union which gave a sanctity to marriages contracted under less happy auspices, to correct the mistakes of youth which at least, were generous, and to confirm the inveterate and unkind vices of age. The Learned Gentleman concluded by moving to omit the following words in the second clause, "Unless either of the parties to any such marriage shall within—— ——" after the passing of this Act, institute a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court of competent jurisdiction, for the purpose of annulling and rendering void any such marriage so had and obtained, without any such consent as aforesaid, provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to affect any suit now depending in any Ecclesiastical Court touching the validity of any such marriage, had without such consent as aforesaid.

Mr. Wetherell explained.

Mr. D. Gilbert expressed his entire concurrence in the arguments of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman opposite (Sir. J. Mackintosh). There was another precedent of a retrospective law rendering valid all those deeds which were sealed and delivered, but to which the signature of the parties had not been annexed, the practice of signing deeds being one of comparatively modern date.

The Marquess of Londonderry agreed also with the Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Sir J. Mackintosh) that where the defects of the existing law, as in the present case, called loudly for redress, mere technical difficulties ought not to be suffered to arrest the omnipotence of legislative wisdom and justice. The nation was morally called upon to interpose; for if the career of the present enactment were not checked, the legitimacy of every family in the kingdom would be endangered. He should certainly support the Amendment of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman.

After a few words from

Sir J. Mackintosh and Dr. Phillimore, the Amendment was agreed to without a division.

The other clauses were then agreed to, the House resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

MAY, 13,

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK MEETING.

In consequence of a requisition, signed by the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Suffield, Viscount Bury, Lord C. Townshend, Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart., Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, Bart., Sir J. E. Smith, Knight, the Hon. H. Fitzroy, T. W. Coke, Esq. M. P., Archdeacon Bathurst, and a great number of most respectable freeholders and inhabitants, having been presented to the High Sheriff of the county of Norfolk, Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart., calling on him to convene a meeting for the purpose of "taking into consideration the propriety of presenting a petition to Parliament for a Reform in the representation of the people," —the High Sheriff appointed Saturday last for the meeting, which took place on the Castle-hill, Norwich.

The High Sheriff having stated the object of the meeting he then read a letter from Lord Suffield, apologizing for his unavoidable absence.

Sir T. Beevor read the following Resolutions:—

"1. Resolved, That by the spirit of the English Constitution, the House of Commons ought to be elected by the People, to represent the People, and to be responsible to the People.

"2 That the Members returned to serve in Parliament are chosen by not more than one-thousandth part of the adult male population of this kingdom; and of these the great majority are elected by the arbitrary will of individuals, and by the exercise of the most corrupt means.

"3. That such a system has gradually undermined the foundations of the Constitution, subverted the great fabric of civil liberty, and deprived the people both of their privileges and their property, through the agency of the very powers destined to protect them.

"4, That the doctrine which has lately been so unblushingly avowed in Parliament, that corruption is necessary to the support of the monarchy, is as dangerous to the real interests of the Crown, as it is odious to the people and destructive of public liberty and that any minister who is base enough to assist in carrying on such a system of Government, deserves the execration of every honest man, as a traitor to his Sovereign, and an enemy to his country; the safety and the glory of the Crown of England resting not upon a rotten system of corruption, but upon the uninfluenced support of a free, enlightened, and loyal people.

"That the untolerable pressure of the taxes, the beggary and ruin of thousands of the industrious classes, and the awful prospects which we have before us of increased and increasing misery; together with the contemptuous disregard of our petitions, the violation of our rights, and encroachments upon our liberties, have satisfied us, that until a radical change shall be effected in the mode of electing Members to the Commons House of Parliament—until that house shall be responsible to the people, and dependent upon them for their seats, instead of a junto of borough proprietors,—we shall look in vain for security for our property, or for the preservation of that constitution which it is our manifest interest, as well as our ardent desire, to preserve inviolate.

"6. That a Petition be once more presented to the House of Commons, praying that the house will forthwith give to the people a real representation, in place of that corrupt and defective one which now exists."

Sir T. Beevor then proposed a Petition, founded on the Resolutions, which was agreed to. He then moved that the county members be requested to present the same.

T. W. Coke, Esq. M. P., immediately came forward, and was received with hearty applause. He commenced by requesting the meeting to look to the fatal policy which had brought this country to its present abject state. For above 30 years, that baneful system had been continued; and unless Parliamentary Reform were carried, the ruin of the country was inevitable. He came into Parliament before the American war, and had ever since continued in Parliament, proud of the honour of being their representative. He trusted during that long period he had discharged his duty honestly and faithfully. (Applause.) He had commenced his Parliamentary career by adopting that course which he had ever since pursued and which, he trusted, was always in favour of the rights and liberties of the people and their safety & happiness. (Applause.) It was said by his enemies, for all men had enemies, that he was a friend to disturbance and revolution. Gracious God! Situated as he was, how could it be supposed for a moment that he was friendly to revolution? (Applause.) He was, it was true, what his hon. colleague would not perhaps allow himself to be, a party man; and he would ask what gave them their liberties but the revolution? What brought that revolution about but the efforts of a small but high-spirited and noble-minded party. He ever would be a decided party man; but the party to which he would attach himself was one that would endeavour to save, not to oppress, the country. The system under which the empire now suffered commenced in the reign of Geo. III., in his judgment a bloody and calamitous reign. (Disapprobation.) Mr. C. next spoke of the events of that reign; and he called on gentlemen to compare it with that of Geo. II. Let them look to the glories of that reign; let them contrast the happiness of people then with their misery now; let them compare the lightness of the taxes at that time with the immense burdens which now weighed down the country; let them compare these things, and then say whether it was not the present baneful system which produced the great preponderance of evil that now afflicted the nation. Till that system was removed, they could not expect happiness and prosperity. The Marquis of Londonderry held out expectations to the people which never could be realized; and under him, and the Ministers who acted with him, all of whom were anxious to uphold this ruinous policy, it was useless for the people to expect that the existing evils of the state could be remedied. What then was their true remedy?—Parliamentary Reform. Was it from this house of corruption that they could rationally look for relief? It was utterly impossible. It had been truly stated, and clearly proved, that members were returned to Parliament in a most corrupt manner. The system was so well known to the enlightened and intellectual people of this country, that it was unnecessary for him to describe it. He might, however, be allowed to observe, that there were 62 members in the House Commons as much at the command of the Minister as any servant in his house was at his command. (Cheers.) If it were not for those members, the people would have a reduction of taxes, which they would find extremely beneficial, although they were told that a reduction of taxation would afford no relief. Let them look, for instance, to the salt tax, the repeal of which was so nearly carried. It took the poor man 1s. per stone to salt his pig. [An individual called out "No."] He (Mr. Coke) asserted, that he stated the fact. He addressed himself to farmers—he had taken some pains to study their interest, and he understood it. (Applause.) Now, he contended, that a fat pig, of 18 stone, could not be salted for less than 20s., which was upwards of 1s. per stone. If they added to this the salt used for other purposes, it amounted to 20s. more, and thus was the labouring peasant deprived of 40s. a year. Would it then be no relief to repeal this tax? As far as it went, it would give relief: but if he were asked, would it give substantial relief, he would say that it would not. In his opinion nothing short of a remission of taxes to the amount of 15,000,000l. or 20,000,000l. would afford substantial relief. (Applause.) As far as his voice went in the House of Commons, he would endeavour to procure efficient relief for the people. Mr. Coke, in conclusion, adverted to the petitions which had been presented in favour of a free trade in beer, and contended, that such a plan would afford the Norfolk farmer a better price for his barley, and would supply the poor with a cheaper, a better, and a more plentiful malt beverage.

E. Wodehouse, M. P., now steped forward, and was assailed by various unpleasant allusions to his vote on the salt tax. "Pillar of salt," and "bag of salt," resounded from different quarters of the meeting. Silence having been obtained, the hon. gent. said, whatever his private opinion might be on the subject now more immediately under consideration, he felt that he should best consult the wishes of the meeting and his own sense of duty, by at once entering into an explanation of his public conduct since he had last addressed them. He had no objection whatsoever to enter into that explanation. (Hisses.) He apprehended that he had not a friendly audience; but he submitted that it was not quite fair to accuse a man of a variety of crimes, which, perhaps, he had never committed—to stop his mouth when he attempted to defend himself—and afterwards to condemn him for not opening it. (Applause.) He was now going to give an account of his votes in the present session of Parliament. He would, of course, touch on the salt tax, and tell gentlemen why he voted against the repeal of that tax; and perhaps his honourable colleague would tell them why he had not voted at all on that occasion. (A laugh,) They would have the goodness to bear in mind the circumstances under which Parliament assembled: as far as distress prevailed, it was, perhaps, without parallel in the annals of the world. It was not only felt in that county, where it assumed its most severe form, but it had spread over various other parts of the kingdom. That distress struck a panic in other interests, who found their welfare inseparably bound up with the prosperity of the agricultural classes, which, if suffered to fall into languor and decay, it was in vain to expect that any other body, commercial or manufacturing, could flourish. (Applause.) Now, it was under these circumstances that a proposition was brought forward, at the commencement of the session, for the reduction of the taxes of several descriptions—not to the amount of 20,000,000l. as was now contended for, but to the amount of 4 or 5,000,000l., which, if agreed to, would have taken away the means of keeping up the sinking fund. (Much disapprobation.) Whatever others might suppose, he thought that upon the existence of the sinking fund, to a certain extent, depended the existence of public credit. Whatever individuals might conceive of the sinking fund, those persons most miserably deceived themselves who imagined that the interest of the rich alone was maintained and upheld by public credit. [Mr. Wodehouse next alluded to the report of a meeting at one of the hundred in Norfolk, in which it was said, he had forfeited pledges given to support the resolutions of a former county meeting] In answer to that speech as reported, he would say, that he had only given a general pledge. (Disapprobation.) Nor had he mentioned any one tax in particular, except the malt-tax.

Mr. E. H Gibbs.—You pledged yourself generally, Sir, except as to reform.

Mr. Palmer.—The salt tax was one of those enumerated in the revolutions as proper to be repealed.

Mr Wodehouse continued.—His expression was simply this, that he had not the least hesitation to declare that relief must come to the country in the shape of mitigated taxation. (Cheering and hisses.) These were the very words he used then, and these words he was ready to repeat now. (Cheering.) Mr. Eyres (who presided at the Hundred meeting alluded to) went on to say, "Those resolutions stated the necessity there was that economy and retrenchment should be pursued in every department of the state; and also prayed for the repeal of the taxes on malt, soap, leather, candles, and salt; and how did the hon. member act up to his professions." He again repeated, that he only gave a general pledge; of these specific taxes he said nothing. (Disapprobation.) With respect to the malt tax, every one would do him the justice to say, that no man had laboured more to procure a reduction of that tax than he had done. Mr. Eyres went on to say, "The next they heard of Mr. Wodehouse was in opposition to a motion brought forward by Lord Althorp; his lordship's motion succeeded the Marquis of Londonderry's, which gave the repeal of 1s. duty on malt, and stated that the noble marquis had not realized the just expectations of the country: and he knew, from the best authority, that the honourable member afterward went up to Lord Althorp and apologized to him for having opposed his motion, but alleged that it was necessary to keep ministers in their places." Mr. Eyres said he had heard this from the "best authority." Now, he would refer him, or any other person, to the noble lord himself; and on inquiry, it would be found that the statement was erroneous. He knew not, and he cared not, from what authority the hon. gent. had derived his information. Come whence it might, it was not accurate. What passed was merely this.—He (Mr. Wodehouse) expressed his regret that he could not vote for the motion of the noble lord, because he conceived it went to the destruction of the sinking fund. That was his observation, and gentlemen might make the most of it they liked. (Disapprobation.) He afterwards said, "If ministers cannot carry the maintenance of the sinking fund, they must go out." (Hisses, groans, and every mark of dissatisfaction.) He, however, distinctly told the noble lord, that his reason for voting against the motion was because it tended to the alienation of the sinking fund, and the annihilation of public credit. (A voice from the crowd—"Does not your family get 12,000*l.* a year from the public money?") He would not detain them a moment longer, but it was right that he should say a word or two on the subject of Reform. (Laughter and hisses.) He did not deny that the state they were in admitted of amendment (applause); but he would not go on a rash crusade of amendment, till he knew what the meditated alteration was. (Hisses.) Nothing gave him greater pleasure than the declaration of his honourable colleague, that he was a party man. He (Mr. Wodehouse) was a party man too. ("You're a bad one; you're on the wrong side.") He confessed he did not understand to what length the reformers meant to go: to-day they appeared to be going pretty near to Universal Suffrage. The hon. bart. (Sir T. Beevor) would not, he thought, deny that. He would now point out to the meeting the state of the representation on the opposition side of the house. In doing so, he would mention the names of several public men, which were perfectly familiar to them. First of all was Mr. Tierney, an acute statesman, an upright patriot, and an honour to his country. He was member for Knaresborough, through the influence of Earl Fitzwilliam. Sir J. Mackintosh was in the same situation. Mr. Brougham was member for Winchelsea through the influence of Lord Darlington. Dr. Lushington was returned for Ilchester by the same interest. Mr. Abercromby was returned for Calne by the Marquis of Lansdown. Mr. Scarlett represented Peterborough, by the favour of Earl Fitzwilliam. Lord Normanby, who seconded Lord J. Russell's motion for reform, himself sat for Higham Ferrers, which was under the influence of Earl Fitzwilliam. Lord Ebrington was member for Tavistock, the patron of which was the Duke of Bedford. A worthy baronet near him (Sir T. Beevor) observed, that no man could adduce a stronger reason for reform than the existence of those boroughs. It was possible it might be so; but his motive in reading that list was to show how the opposition side of the house was constituted. As the same time, he had not the least hesitation to declare, that those persons were, one and all of them, great ornaments to their country; and he had entertained no wish to see one of them removed.

Mr. Coke wished that hon. colleague, before he had concluded, had assisted his memory by looking into the Red Book. (Applause.) He might then have quoted not a few of his friends who were liberally paid with the money of the people. (Applause.) He had been asked why he did not vote for the repeal of the salt-tax, and the reason he had given his constituents was the very worst that could be devised. He stated, that he voted against the repeal, because he wished to preserve the sinking funds, and to support the public creditor. Now he agreed with his hon. colleague, that, before the funds were touched (and sooner or later that would be the cause), every other expedient should be resorted to. He would pare down Government salaries and pensions, and he would reduce taxation to the lowest possible scale. He would follow the steps of Mr. Hume, who had done more good in Parliament than any man he ever recollected.

The Rev. George Glover animadverted with great severity on the Parliamentary conduct of Mr Wodehouse, whom he accused of vacillation and inconsistency. He trusted the honourable member had too much sense to believe that he would be again returned for the county. If he cherished such a hope, he would assuredly be deceived

The motion was then carried.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the High Sheriff; after which the assembly, which the consisted of between 3,000 and 4,000 persons, separated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday May, 20th.

NAVIGATION BILL.

In moving the order of the day for the committee on this bill,

Mr. Wallace stated, at some length, the nature of the alterations which it was intended to propose in the existing Navigation Laws. The general object of those alterations he stated to be the simplification of the above laws, by relaxing some of the enactments in force, for the regulation of the trade of foreign shipping with the ports of this kingdom, so as to place the several nations of Europe upon the same footing in that respect with each other. By repealing many useless statutes, the right hon. gent. contended, that much confusion would be avoided, and we should get rid of that anomalous system, by which we applied one principle to a particular State, and, without any assignable or rational cause, a different policy to another. Petitions having been presented against two of the Acts intended to be removed, viz.---one relative to the export of wool, the other relative to the import of woollen cloths---Mr. Wallace said, with respect to the first, he had merely to observe, that the whole of its provisions were consolidated under the 28th of his late Majesty; consequently the repeal of the Act passed previously to the reign of Charles II. could not affect any party whose interests were protected by that statute; they would remain in precisely the same situation in which they stood at present. As to the importation of woollen cloth, there were Acts on the statute book which prohibited any traffic. There was, however, no likelihood that foreign cloth would be imported, since our manufacture was so much superior to that of any other country in Europe. Indeed, an Act was passed some years ago, in the preamble to which it was set forth, that no such prohibition was necessary, But any apprehension on this head was set at rest by the Act of 1787, by the provisions of which a heavy duty was levied on all foreign cloths imported into this country with a view to competition. These were the only two ancient Acts to the repeal of which he believed any objection would be offered. The subject had been thoroughly considered since last session; and some few ancient Acts, relative to our system of navigation, but of very little importance, had been discovered, and they were included in the measure now before the house. Of the most ancient Acts, two only had been preserved. The object of the one was to reserve to our courts the cognizance of all matters connected with foreign trade; the other, which was passed in the time of Edward III., gave to the foreigner, when his interest in any merchandise was concerned, the right to demand a jury, half foreigners and half Englishmen. The law was one of the concessions which were made in confirmation of the great charter, and shewed the disposition to encourage foreign trade by which that Prince, one of the wisest that ever swayed the British sceptre, was actuated. The right hon. gent. said, there was a subject connected with this bill which he had particularly to notice in order to remove an erroneous and unfounded impression, that the alterations he had to propose would facilitate the introduction of thrown silk into this country. That opinion had given rise to the besetting of numbers at the door of the house in the manner which had been seen that day, and to the violent remonstrances and representations of the numbers of men likely to be thrown out of employment by such a measure, which had all been urged in a most forcible manner, and which he could view in no other light than so many attempts to intimidate Parliament. His opinion was, that the throwing of silk in this country ought to be protected. It had hitherto been efficiently protected by a very considerable duty, which he did not propose in any way to touch. That duty hitherto had been evaded, because the attempt was not found to answer the purpose of doing it; and there was nothing in his bill which would render it more easy or more profitable. The fears which had been entertained on that head were therefore groundless. The next regulation was one of much importance both in its nature and consequences. Gentlemen were, doubtless, fully aware of the great events that were passing in South America, and of the splendid field that was there opening of commercial enterprise. what had already been made known through accredited agents seemed to hold out the most

(Continued in the Additional Supt.)

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page Supt.)

flattering prospects; nor did the Government of the United States manifest any slowness or indisposition to avail itself of these advantages. Probably the new States in South America were by this time recognised as legitimate by the President and Congress, and that most valuable commerce opened to the only competition which in that quarter could inspire us with the least anxiety. It was not for him, on an occasion like the present, to touch upon the reasons that might decide the question of our recognition; but he thought it right that our law should be so far altered as to enable us in is this latter case not to delay the intercourse which might then be opened upon conditions of reciprocal advantage, and of receiving in our ports their ships with as much freedom as ours were admitted into the ports of South America. It had also been proposed to extend one of the relaxations of our restrictive systems so far as to allow the importation of all goods, of whatever kind, with a view of encouraging the transit trade, and for the purposes of re-exportation only. It was said that these changes would lead to a very great derangement of the habits of commerce, and might obstruct many of the Channels through which it had long been accustomed to flow. This would form a fit subject for consideration in the committee; but he was himself by no means satisfied that the inconvenience so much dreaded would prove a serious evil. With regard to the construction of our vessels, there was no ground for believing that the nations of the North had any permanent or decided advantage over us. Of late they had declined, and our only arrivals were the French, the Dutch, and the Americans, of whom it ought to be recollected that the latter had adopted precisely our own navigation policy. In conclusion, he would again observe, that the effect of those new regulations which he had suggested, should they be approved in the committee, would be to simplify a code of laws now rendered intricate by their number, and to bring the whole subject to a dependence on two or three general enactments.

On the first resolution being put,

Mr. Davenport moved, that the words "thrown silk" be left out of the bill; but the hon. gent. subsequently withdrew his motion, upon an understanding, that the gentlemen concerned in the silk trade would still have an opportunity of being heard before the report was brought up.---The several clauses of the bill were then agreed to, and the report ordered to be received on Wednesday.---Adjourned.

THURSDAY 23D MAY.

Mr. Goulburn obtained leave to bring in a bill for the appointment of constables in Ireland.

WELSH JUDICATURE.

Mr. Allen prefaced his motion upon this subject by a variety of observations upon the state of the Courts of Justice in Wales. He complained generally of the want of responsible officers, and of the inefficacy of process issuing from the courts of equity. The courts of common law were perhaps in even a worse condition. The allowing Judges to practise as barristers between the Sessions was highly objectionable. It opened a door to connections between Judges and attorneys, which might be highly prejudicial to the ends of justice. The hon. gent further complained of that law which permitted the trying of a Welsh cause in the nearest English county. When the house heard that the cost of such a removal was 300*l*., they would at once see that the power was useless to the poor, and capable of being converted into an engine of oppression in the hands of the rich. In fact, in any dispute between a rich man and a poor one, the threat to try at Hereford commonly put an end to the suit. Under the present system, strong political objections might be urged to the Welsh Judgeships. These Judges were now capable of holding offices at pleasure, and of retaining their seats in that house. It might be supposed that he (Mr. Allen) was prepared with some outline of the system which he proposed to substitute in lieu of the present Welsh judicature. In the first place he should propose to make such an arrangement as might render two Judges adequate to the whole of the duties; and secondly, he should suggest a plan by which employment might be found for these two Judges in London between the terms. He should propose to divide the Oxford circuit, and to appoint, as Assize towns, four places for South Wales---namely, Worcester, Gloucester, Monmouth, and Hereford; and four for North Wales---Shrewsbury, Chester, and two others. It was his purpose that these Judges should form, as it were, an additional Court of King's Bench; that they should have equal rank, salaries, and honours, with the Judges of the King's Bench in England. They might be occupied in the discharge of insolvent debtors, in hearing cases after Term, and in relieving the Court of King's Bench in London from a portion of their criminal proceedings, particularly in revenue cases. The hon. member said, he had prepared some resolutions, which he should move in the committee, if the house would allow the measure to proceed so far. They were to this effect.---"Resolved, that all causes which can furnish any reasons to justify the retaining of a separate judicature for the principality of Wales have long since ceased to exist. That it is expedient for this house to take into its consideration the best means of placing the judicial institutions of Wales on the same equal footing with those of England, under which the laws are administered by which both countries are governed. That this object, so highly desired by Wales, can only be accomplished by abolishing its separate judicature, and by placing the Judges on the same footing as English judges, in regard of salaries, rank, and jurisdiction." He was disposed to think that the whole of this plan might be effected by apointing two more judges of the Court of King's in Bench, in the room of the Chief Justice of Chester, and the seven other Welsh Judges. As he knew that these ends were not to be obtained by a legislative enactment, he should in the committee move an address to his Majesty, founded on these resolutions.---The hon. gen. concluded by moving, "That the house should resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the report of the select committee on the Welsh Judges."

Mr. Barham seconded the motion.

Mr. J. Jones agreed with the hon. mover, that the Welsh Judges should not have seats in the House of Commons, and that the appointments ought to be made by the Lord Chancellor, & not by the Treasury, so that the office might not be conferred from any politica motives. He was himself ready, if the present motion were rejected, to bring in a bill to remedy exesting defects and abuses, such as were found by the committee to prevail. (We understood him to say, that he had prepared a law for the purpose, and it had met with full approbation from the highest legal authorities)-

Sir J. Macintosh said, the inclination of his mind was always against increasing the number of the Judges, without a manifest necessity. He was fully aware of the advantage of having a small number of superior judges. It was only when the number was small, that the highest point of honour was placed in the judicial integrity and propriety of their conduct, for any number of years. Where the number was great, there would be many instances of failure both in point of ability and in point of propriety; and the more numerous such instances became, the more general would be the fall of tone and feeling on the subject of judicial honour. (Hear, hear.) Such a fall of tone, he should regard as the greatest public misfortune. He had always thought, that two circumstances, which were most happy, were to be found in the judicial admiuistration of this country. The first was, that the great secret had been discovered of making the superior judges small in number, and giving them an ample income; but not so large as to lead to improper appointments. The second circumstance was, the giving of dignity to gentlemen of wealth and character by the only means by which it could be given to them, that was, by making the duty of magistracy gratuitous in their hands. He thought however, that the time was come when an increase of the Judges became necessary, both from the increase of business and to spare the time and the health of those whose mental energies were so much tasked and so highly valuable. The Court of King's Bench would always have most business from its general consideration, its high character, the distinguished part it acted, and the conspicuous place it occupied. He would, then, rather add two Judges to the courts of common law than appoint inferior Judges.

Mr. Scarlett concurred in the opinions of his hon. and learned friend who had just sat down. He would rather diminish than increase the number of Judges. He would rather see the business of the King's Bench done by three than by four Judges in term time.

Col. Wood said he had consulted the attorneys in the county which he had the honour to represent, and they all wished the judicature to be abolished.

The Attorney Ceneral could not concur in the resolutions proposed. His honourable and learned friend, the member for Carnarvon, had intimated his intention of bringing in a bill; but the house was not now in a condition to give any opinion upon that bill. The Attorney-General entered afterwards into detailed explanations of the peculiar technicalities of Welsh judicature, and contended that through there were faults, the system ought not to be abolished.

Mr. M. A. Taylor thought that the present system of the jurisdiction in Wales ought to be altered, and he had never heard an opinion to the contrary from those who had at all considered the subject. He would move as an amendment, that the farther debate on the resolutions be adjourned to that day fortnight.

The gallery was then cleared for a division. Considerable discussion, however, took place whilst strangers were excluded. On the termination of it, the house was counted, and there not being more than 36 members present, the house adjourned.

VARIETIES.

THE MIRROR OF FASHION.

DRESS BALL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED INHABITANTS OF IRELAND.

The grand Ball which for some days past excited so much attention in the fashionable world, took place last night at the King's Theatre. We are sorry that the lateness of the hour necessarily prevents us from given at any length a description of one of the most magnificent spectacles that we have ever witnessed. The theatre on this occasion was fitted up with a degree of taste and splendour. Festoons of roses, laurel and shamrock were suspended from the cieling to the centre tier of boxes. The pit, and that part of the theatre which forms the stage, made one grand saloon, at one end of which was placed a tolerably executed transparency, representing his Majesty in a triumphal car, attended by Plenty and Charitty, approaching the wretched and forlorn figure of a female leaning upon a harp. This figure, we need not add, represented unhappy injured Ireland. It was well executed: it bore the marks of sorrow, want and suffering---a sad but faithful picture of the present miseries of Ireland.---Ireland with at this moment presents the frightful anomaly of a fruitful soil and a famishing population. Short as our time is, we cannot close this imperfect description of the transparency without noticing the figure of Britain leaning over poor Erin with an expression of the finest sympathy;---yes, heart-rending as is the distress of the present hour, it is delightful to witness the noble---the heavenly benevolence that it has awakened in this country. Long we hope, will the acts of these days be remembered in Ireland: in the depth of her valleys and the solitude of her mountains will they be remembered by a people, who boast of gratitude as one of the most lasting and the most brilliant of their hereditary virtues.

Opposite to the transparency, and at the other extremity of the house, was the Royal Box fitted up in a stile of the greatest splendour---a canopy extending several yards at either side of the box---presented the idea of a tent of great dimensions, at the top of which was placed a magnificent Crown. In the centre the Royal Arms were emblazoned. Under this canopy were placed not only the box in which his Majesty sat, but several others. On the box to the left of the King sat the Princess of Denmark. On his right sat her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, and a Lady whose name we could not learn.

Soon after nine o'clock, the company began to assemble; owing to the vast number of carriages which poured in from the west end of the town, the principal avenues to the Theatre were literally blocked up, it was with considerable difficulty and not without danger, that no inconsiderable part of the company were able to reach the place of their destination. A little after half past ten o'clock his Majesty entered the Theatre; he was accompanied by the usual Lords of his Household, and Officers in Waiing, by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the truly noble and benevolent Patron of the Ball. His Majesty was dressed in the uniform of a Field Marshal; we were glad to see him look extremely well. On his entrance the national anthem of "God save the king" was struck up, followed by "Patrick's Day." At that moment every part of the theatre was crowded to excess; not a single box was unoccupied----the saloon from one end to the other was literally crammed. At this late hour it is impossible---at any hour it would be difficult, to paint so grand and so beautiful a scene---Those who had the good fortune to witness the Coronation of his Majesty will be able to form some idea of what the King's Theatre was last night---a spectacle of splendour and of beauty that no other part of the world can present. The Ladies composing the majority of the company, were dressed in robes of white, tastefully adorned with shamrock; head dress, feathers and diamonds. It would, we think, be almost unfair, even if time permitted, to point out any particular individual---youthful and lovely, they appeared like Angels assembled to relieve the sorrows of an afflicted people---

> "Forms such as Nature moulds when she would vie
> With Fancy's pencil, and give birth to things
> Lovely beyond its fairest picturings."

Long may they preserve their beauty unimpared, and long may they cherish the more valuable qualities of the heart, which prompted them to press forward on this occasion, at once to aid and to adorn the heavenly cause of charity.

Amongst the distinguished persons of the other sex, we noticed most of the Foreign Ambassadors, and some of the Cabinet Ministers. The Marquess of Londonderry was superbly dressed- We looked out in vain for the Duke of Wellington, but we could not find his Grace amongst the patrons of Irish Charity. He might have been there, however; we only state that we did not see him.

[*Morning Chronicle May 21st.*

In "good old times," it seems, our Monarchs lacked labour and economy less than at the period in which we live.---Evans is about to sell the actual Household Book of Queen Elizabeth, which exhibits the current expences of her Household for one year, systematically classed under the departments of "Bakehouse and Pantyre," "Buttery," "Spicerie," "Kechyn and Larder," "Acatyre," "Pultry," "Scaucerye," "Wages, Liveries and Alms," "Chambre and Robes." &c. &c. Every page of this curious document is audited and signed by Elizabeth herself and Walter Bucler, the Comptroller of her Household. Why and when was this excellent and exemplary practice discontinued?

THIRTY-FIRST

Madras Govt. Lottery.

SECOND CLASS.

No. 312 a Prize of 30,000 Rupees.
No. 1759 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
Nos. 280 651 Prizes of 5,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 3145 4614 Prizes of 2,000 Rs. each.
Nos. 418 497 537 1183 1837 2434 2822 2885 3289 4398 Prizes of 1,000 Rs. each.
Nos. 779 964 1845 2521 2547 2591 3588 4091 4484 4768 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos.	184	250	269	389	504	531
626	797	927	1218	1235	1265	1480
1707	1834	1924	1950	2214	2468	2764
3337	3441	3650	3747	4137	4159	4174
4175	4338	4843	Prizes of 200 Rs. each.			
Nos.	264	327	414	698	950	960
1131	1174	1249	1260	1294	1315	1413
1423	1624	1727	1861	1895	2096	2123
2661	2785	2879	3253	3477	3848	3866
4001	4077	4150	4188	4287	4298	4365
4724	4757	4811	4858	4879	4970	Prizes

of 100 Rupees each.

Prizes of 80 *Rupees each.*

2	4	23	28	40	43	45
71	75	110	112	118	123	143
163	177	217	248	268	315	325
328	332	342	343	341	357	362
363	380	422	428	460	466	476
501	508	516	547	561	563	570
579	580	594	607	614	641	643
653	667	674	676	687	725	727
732	734	749	766	785	787	791
794	807	828	834	845	850	856
869	890	895	901	906	933	936
969	973	978	981	994	998	1006
1040	1071	1074	1075	1106	1110	1144
1157	1168	1177	1189	1194	1195	1200
1207	1217	1231	1244	1266	1268	1275
1277	1325	1351	1388	1432	1434	1435
1448	1449	1495	1535	1561	1572	1573
1580	1592	1603	1618	1632	1658	1668
1682	1687	1699	1716	1717	1719	2720
1733	1741	1760	1761	1771	1773	1788
1791	1818	1835	1884	1885	1887	1902
1904	1906	1909	1919	1922	1941	2015
2023	2051	2062	2085	2086	2091	2102
2150	2151	2152	2153	2165	2177	2201
2209	2222	2227	2257	2274	2282	2289
2301	2328	2334	2335	2337	2355	2358
2373	2392	2395	2404	2408	2430	2436
2460	2461	2474	2482	2484	2513	2526
2530	2556	2596	2599	2603	2608	2618
2623	2654	2656	2660	2662	2679	2720
2721	2727	2728	2730	2739	2745	2756
2763	2770	2782	2787	2804	2810	2814
2832	2834	2836	2851	2870	2882	2890
2899	2900	2909	2922	2997	2935	2956
2974	2982	2984	2985	2996	2997	3016
3053	3069	3072	3087	3094	3100	3146
3152	3159	3182	3185	3200	3213	3225
3239	3247	3270	3284	3305	3319	3368
3374	3416	3422	3453	3458	3460	3466
3487	3494	3498	3504	3510	3541	3545
3550	3557	3574	3577	3578	3589	3595
3610	3618	3619	3643	3664	3674	3676
3677	3689	3690	3698	3708	3709	3710
3735	3748	3780	3785	3786	3800	3801
3805	3839	3868	3886	3884	3896	3905
3913	3919	3923	3930	3934	3951	3959
3986	3988	4002	4004	4005	4052	4065
4071	4075	4082	4096	4101	4118	4192
4202	4220	4229	4230	4236	4237	4238
4249	4252	4259	4277	4282	4285	4288
4289	4303	4306	4316	4320	4328	4353
4357	4369	4373	4379	4407	4415	4419
4420	4422	4431	4468	4478	4488	4505
4549	4559	4562	4569	4579	4582	4593
4615	4678	4688	4700	4702	4710	4719
4721	4733	4744	4748	4767	4776	4777
4781	4793	4802	4830	4836	4840	4847
4849	4882	4917	4945	4995		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
GOVT. LOTTERY OFFICE,
11*th September* 1822.

W. T. BLAIR,
A. A. G.

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